THE EXAMINER.

No. 75 SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1822.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 744.

AMERICA.

We have read, with mingled indignation and contempt, a wicked and mischievous article on America, in the number of the *Quarterly Review* just published. That the advocates of feudalism and *caste* should abhor and dread Republican institutions—that men who would forge additional fetters for themselves, and clank them in triumph at the acquisition, should be splenetic towards those who have burst their bonds gloriously asunder—that, in a word, slaves, crouching in willing servitude, should feel hate towards the incorruptibly free, is quite natural and in course. But, of late, the *Quarterly Review* had affected to read a (tardy and reluctant) recantation on this particular point. In its paper on the *Sketch-Book*, it had feigned to lament the ill-blood between England and America, and had given a sort of promise to assist the author in his blessed work of reconciliation and peace. We may observe, by the way, that no publication had so much contributed to this spirit of feverish jealousy as the *Quarterly* itself—that its continued and repeated articles, full of sour sneers, galling misrepresentations, and direct lies, had done more to breed American hatred of England, than even all our political and public injuries and insults, from the time of the Stamp Act downwards. But in the paper of which we have spoken, if regret was not expressed for the past, amendment was, in some sort, promised for the future—and it was fairly to be expected, that if the *Quarterly* were not very active in advancing the good cause, it would, at least, do nothing to retard its progress. But instead of this, after the lapse of two short years, forth comes the *Quarterly*, "like a giant refreshed with sleep," and, as if to make up for its period of inaction, foams forth a furious attack on America and Americans, all and sundry, with all the spleen, hatred, and bad faith, which it has always evinced towards that glorious country.

One of the chief topics which move the gall of the Albemarle-street Conclave, is that of the emigration from these countries to the United States.—They call the prairies of the English Settlement in the Illinois country, "a swamp in the Wabash,"—though its chief drawback seems to be a scarcity of water;—and they assert, that a more disorganized, demoralized state of society never existed, because, forsooth, "the English played at cricket, and the Backwoodsmen shot at a mark!"—We suppose they have no Society for the Suppression of Vice among the lower orders;—for,—we shudder as we write,—these ungodly sports were allowed to take place on the day set apart by the Deity for the rest and relaxation of his creatures. The anger of the sage Reviewer is also in no small degree excited by an anecdote of a *ci-devant* Lancashire farmer, responding to the complaints of his wife, of the unavoidable inconveniences attending a change of abode, and settling in a distant country, with the clenching answer:—"We'en no rent to pay—no toithe—and as for the tax, we'en no raison for t' spaik."—These, indeed, are curses peculiar to America, and wholly unknown in England.—The being free from the exactions of a hard landlord, and a grasping priest, is certainly an evil, which the dwellers in this country have no cause to dread. One of the works under review states, that trade has declined at Pittsburgh, the Birmingham of America:—this throws the Reviewer into convulsions of joy—and there is incontinently a *Te Deum* sung over water-wheels without motion, and chimnies without smoke—which would lead one to suppose that there was not a loom still in Manchester or Glasgow;—and there is a chuckling at "hungry-looking faces," which makes it quite evident that people are not falling dead in the streets from starvation in Ireland.

In like manner, their notice of "a General Jackson, whose most glorious achievement, we believe (before his unparelleled campaign in the Floridas) was that of the murder of two unarmed Englishmen"—this way of mentioning the General, we say, proves most satisfactorily that our success at New Orleans was triumphant. In addition to all this, there is the old story of English deserters fighting on board American ships; and the thousand-and-first foul and damnable calumny against Captain Porter, of the Essex: and then follows this notable sentence:—"It is not for the sake of renewing old grievances, or of exasperating new ones, that we repeat these facts; but for that of putting down calumny, and preventing unprincipled scribblers on either side the Atlantic from sacrificing the loyalty and honour of the British character to the basest of passions:"—which, being interpreted, signifies,—"We rake up and re-assert every story, however old or often confuted, which ever malice and slander invented, for the purpose of *putting down* calumny, and, not content, like the Levite, with passing on the other side, we are determined to prevent any good Samaritan from pouring oil into the wounds which have been made by ruffians in the friendship between the two countries."

Both our limits and our inclination have prevented us from giving any thing more than a sample of the tone and manner in which this paper is written; but our readers will find, if they refer to it, that we have chosen moderate instances, and that the whole article—and it is a long one—is composed in the same spirit. Now we would ask, what is the object of the *Quarterly Review* in thus exciting the heats, and widening the dissensions between England and the United States? At a time when the hand of fellowship and friendliness, which was stretched out by an enlightened American, has been grasped with earnestness and good faith by those engaged in the general literature of this country—when gibes and sneers have made way for fairness and justice, and sarcasm has become changed into truth and goodwill—at this moment, in comes the *Quarterly*, like the Demon of Discord, and, with a blast of its pestilential breath, withers up the fair flowers of kindliness and peace, which were already beginning to bud into life and beauty. If the peace-makers be blessed, we may justly say, that the breeders of acrimony and ill-will are accursed. This unsupply, uncharitable, and unchristian

paper appearing at this moment, will go far towards annulling all the good which it has taken years painfully and gradually to work. The Americans will think it speaks the feelings of a large class in this country, and they will naturally distrust those who, like the basest of stabbers, hold the dagger in the one hand, while the other is stretched towards their enemy with smiles.—Again we ask, what is the object of these people in acting thus?—Do they wish to hurry us into a war with America?—Alas! in such a case we have nothing to gain, and much, very much, to lose. Do they desire to exasperate the countries into a breach of intercourse, so that while we were politically at peace, we should be socially at war? Even here, our commerce and manufactures would cause us to be the sufferers.—What is it, then, they do mean? unless this line of conduct be the mere venting of impotent gall,—of helpless hatred. The *Quarterly Review* professes to be Christian *par excellence*, and deals out with profusion its epithets of infidel and atheist on its political opponents. Which, we would ask, shows most the spirit of Christianity, those who try to make two great nations respect and love each other as they ought, or those who breathe nothing but malignity, rancour, and revenge?—Those who endeavour to unite, or those who strive to sever?

In conclusion, we must say a few words to our American brethren—for brethren they are, and will remain. We caution them,—we entreat them,—not to judge of the English Nation by the English Government, or its jackalls. The great body of the people feels, they may be assured, veneration towards their institutions, and esteem and affection towards themselves. The two countries are similar in origin, similar in language, similar in love, if not in possession, of liberty. God and Nature have joined them together, and it is not for weak, envious, evil men, to put them asunder. B.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 7.—*(From the Moniteur.)*—A new attempt of the enemies of order has furnished the soldiers of the King with a fresh occasion of showing their fidelity. Lieutenant-Colonel Caron, already implicated in the conspiracy of the 19th of August, 1820, and a veteran, named Roger, who superintended some time ago the riding-house at Colmar, had formed the project of seducing the non-commissioned officers of the 46th regiment of the line, the Chasseurs of Allier, and the Chasseurs of Charente. They had made, we are assured, large distributions of money, and continually gave out that they were acting by virtue of orders transmitted by a directing Committee established in the capital. They promised that many of their accomplices would join them between Mulhausen and Colmar, as soon as they should have succeeded in seducing some squadrons. Caron had at first announced his intention of delivering the prisoners at Belfort; but afterwards changing his plan, he had postponed their liberation until the moment when the rebels should have received their promised reinforcements. The movement which had been concerted took place on the 24 of July. A squadron of horse chasseurs of the department of Allier, which Caron thought he had seduced, and in the ranks of which were two officers disguised in the plain uniforms of chasseurs, set out from Colmar at five o'clock in the evening, under the command of the chief quarter-master, Thiern.—At the same time, a squadron of horse chasseurs, from the department of Charente, in the midst of which marched as common chasseurs, Captain Nicol and four other officers, set out from Neuf-Brissach, under the command of Quarter-master Gerard. When mounting, the two squadrons were apprised that they were going to act in the service of the King, and received orders to execute scrupulously all that should be prescribed to them by their subalterns. They obeyed, with the most praiseworthy fidelity, the instructions they had received from their superior officers; and what incontestably proves the excellent disposition of the troops, is the [illegible] observed in going through manœuvres, the object of which they were ignorant. The secret of the conspiracy of Caron was confided to more than fifty persons, amongst whom were a great number of subalterns; however nothing transpired until the arrest of the conspirators. On the height of Hastall, Caron ordered his helmet, his sabre, and his uniform to be brought to him. He put them on, and placed himself at the head of the squadron of Allier, and immediately took the command. He passed through Hastall and Roussach, crying *Vive l'Empereur!* The affrighted peasants took flight at his approach. Caron, on leaving Roussach, went to Mayenheim, where he found the chasseurs of Charente, who had come from Brissach, drawn out in order of battle.—"Soldiers!" said he, "you have sworn to your subaltern Officers to follow them every where. French soldiers will not fail to keep their oaths; I come to command you in the name of the Emperor—follow me!" This harangue finished, he shaped his course towards Ensisheim. On the way he spoke with contempt of Berton and the other conspirators, who had not succeeded, said he, in raising fifty men, whilst he was already at the head of two squadrons, and had infantry who awaited him at Colmar. Arrived near Ensisheim, he announced his intention of forcing an entrance, but Thiern and Gerard opposed it, reminding him that it was not what he had promised them, and calling upon him to conduct them to the rendezvous of his trusty companions. Caron took them then to Battenheim, but the refusal which he had experienced had alarmed him. Roger and he resumed their common clothes, and endeavoured to effect their escape. It was then they were arrested. They seemed thunderstruck on seeing Captain Nicol, who, under the name of Georges, had acted as orderly man to Quarter-master Gerard, take the command of the two squadrons. After staying at Battenheim the necessary time to refresh the troops, the chasseurs re-entered Colmar, with their prisoners bound. The conduct of the troops is above all praise, the country people showed the best disposition. The Mayors of the country were seen running with precipitation to obtain from the Prefect authority to sound the *tocsin*, and to cause the peasants to march against the soldiers, who were supposed to have revolted.

SPAIN.

MADRID, JULY 1.—The King put an end to the Sitting of the Cortes in a speech, in which he enforces the necessity of preserving good faith at all hazards—speaks of exercising with temperance and economy the powers entrusted to him, and declares that he is resolved not to depart from the laws himself, nor to suffer any violation of them on the part of others. His Majesty alludes to the insurrection in Catalonia, whose inhabitants he considers as the victims of criminal seduction. The reply of the Cortes draws a strong picture of the state of Spain: agriculture nearly annihilated, trade paralysed, industry disheartened. But the Spaniards, it is added, afford daily proofs of their love of liberty, and of their hatred of every kind of foreign domination; and their political institutions excite the envy and emulation of foreigners.

While the King was going to the Cortes, some groups saluted him with cries of *Long live the King absolute!* whilst others exclaimed, *Long live the constitutional King!* Upon his Majesty's return, these cries were renewed, and an affray took place, in which several were wounded, and an officer of the guards was killed. In the evening, however, all was quiet, due precautions having been taken.

Almost the last act of the Cortes was to pass a measure retaliating upon France the effect of her regulations on the Spanish frontiers. By this measure, so long as France maintains her military cordon on the Pyrennees, and prevents the introduction of Spanish commodities, except by one route, Spain shuts her territory against France, and prohibits all commercial intercourse by Arragon or Navarre, allowing only one route open by Irun.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, July 10.

CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

The third reading of this Bill having been moved, it was warmly opposed by Lord LAUDERDALE, as a contradictory and injurious measure: and he finally moved, that it be read this day three months.—The Bill was defended by Lord HARROWBY, and opposed by Lords ERSKINE, GROSVENOR, and DARLINGTON; the latter in particular, who said it was a mere delusion—an ill-timed, ill-advised, and in many respects mischievous measure.—On a division, there appeared for the third reading, 32—against it, 16.—It was then read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 8.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

A conversation arose on this subject, upon Mr. BERNAL's observing, that a specific grant ought to be voted for the relief of the

distressed Irish.—Mr. GOULBURN said, 100,000*l.* had been voted, and Ministers would apply for more, if wanted.—Mr. S WORTLEY and Mr. BENNET thought the practice of begging from house to house to obtain funds for the distressed, a very improper one: it was only another mode of raising taxes.—Mr. VANSITTART defended the proceeding.

EXCISE LAWS.

Mr. HOBHOUSE presented a petition from four men, who had been captured by a revenue cutter, and carried before a Justice of the Peace, charged with offending against the laws. They were committed to jail, but when brought up again, notwithstanding there was no information against them, they were ordered to be impressed into the King's service for five years. Mr. Hobhouse contended, that the law gave no such authority to Justices of the Peace, and that the men, who had been refused a writ of *habeas corpus*, ought to be discharged.—Mr. BROUGHAM made some forcible observations upon the injustice of the law which afforded pretext for such a measure;—and Mr. LUSHINGTON, as far as he was heard, seemed to say that pains would be taken to see that no injustice was done.—The petition was laid on the table.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

Mr. BENNET presented a petition from Mr. Ferguson, of Newman-street, Stereotype Printer, praying that Parliament would not sanction the Bill for enabling the Bank to issue small notes again, until they had satisfied the House, that they used the best means to frame a note, which furnished a better security than their present one against forgers.

A conversation arose.—Mr. HUME said, it was a duty the Bank owed to the public and to humanity, so to improve their notes, that great difficulty must arise in any attempt to imitate them; and this they could do, though they could not make an inimitable note.—Mr. PEARSE contended that the Bank had done all in its power. Their Engraver had imitated all the plans submitted by the Commissioners, and after the utmost exertions were used to devise difficulties in the execution of copies from plans of all kinds laid before them, they were all found imitable, *and the scheme of imitation more easily practicable than that of their present note.*—Mr. LOCKHART said, it was a fact, that few forgeries were committed on Country Banks, on account of their notes being better executed. The Bank of England, he observed, ought to have Inspectors in all parts of the country, who might be referred to when suspicions arose.—Mr. PEARSE said, the country banks often paid their forged notes sooner than take any step that might affect their credit.—Mr. RICARDO approved of the suggestion respecting Inspectors, particularly for London.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

MR. BORTHWICK.

Mr. ABERCROMBY moved for a paper relating to the oppression of Mr. Borthwick, and gave notice of a motion on the subject early in the next Session.—Paper ordered.

IRISH INSURRECTION ACT.

Mr. GOULBURN moved the commitment of this Act, making various observations on the necessity of the measure, which could alone, he admitted, justify its adoption. All the means used by the Irish Government to put down the insurrection had failed, though it did not now prevail to the same extent as at first. Unlawful and secret combinations were still continued, threats were held out respecting the letting of lands, and witnesses were made the objects of the most cruel vengeance. Under such circumstances, the ordinary laws could not afford effectual security. The Insurrection Act was severe, in punishing a man for absence from his dwelling; but it prevented his attending treasonable meetings;—and much heavier penalties were endured by the innocent than this Act inflicted on the guilty. Though certainly liable to abuse, there was not the slightest reason for supposing that any abuse had occurred.

Sir R WILSON observed upon the deplorable picture now exhibited by Ireland, where not only all the horrors of famine prevailed, but society was in a general state of disorganization. Although 25 years had now elapsed, he said he should never forget the scenes he himself had witnessed, *under the operation of a similar Act.* The groans, the lamentations of children and parents—of weeping mothers, of distracted sisters—torn from the arms of fathers, husbands, brothers, either removed as felons to New South Wales, or sent as conscripts to recruit the armies of the King of Prussia: these were the calamities that had fallen under his own observation. Let Parliament be assured that measures so dreadful were but bad substitutes for the blessings of the constitution. (*Cheers.*) He knew too well that shameful calumnies had been uttered against the character of the people of Ireland; and these calumnies, they who had deserted their trust, and forgotten the claims of a gallant country, had encouraged in order to palliate their own signal injustice and cruelty. But, for those evils which misgovernment had generated, could the House be brought to say that violence was the only remedy?—that brute force was the *vis medicatrix?*—Sir Robert here stated the treatment experienced by a *suspected* United Irishman, from whom a certain High Sheriff wished to obtain a confession of guilt and an implication of others by means of torture. He was tied up to a scaffold, suspended by his back, and another part of his person was tied to the calves of his legs. His back had been recently salted, on account of excoriation, and his person was altogether one mass of quivering fibre! (*Hear! hear!*) He remonstrated with the Officers superintending the punishment, on its immoderate severity. They answered, "You know nothing of Ireland: the only way of governing her is by the cat-o'-nine tails and the halter—the halberts and the gibbet—and the drummer and the executioner are the only Ministers for the Country"—A notorious individual, whose cruel and brutal excesses had given rise to various actions against him,—(one of them brought by a respectable inhabitant of Clonmel, aged 60, whose innocence had been proved the very night he was so treated)—was not only not brought to justice, but was actually rewarded, and protected by the Government of the day by an Act of Indemnity, which passed the House of Commons by acclamation. (*Hear!*) Motions for inquiry into the state of Ireland were always rejected, and Insurrection Acts passed instead. If the bodily wounds of the Irish were healed, their mental ones were more and more exasperated. The remedies which he should propose were, a termination of civil and religious disqualifications—an entire revision and regulation of tithes—and the education of the Irish poor without distinction of sect or religion. After dwelling some time on these points, Sir Robert moved the following amendment:—"That it be an instruction to the committee, that they do investigate the causes of the present distressed state of Ireland with a view to the adoption of such measures as may be calculated to restore and preserve the tranquillity of the country, and render unnecessary those provisions of extraordinary severity which are incompatible with the spirit and practice of the British Constitution."

Mr. LUCIUS CONCANNON seconded the amendment.

Col. DAVIES said, Ireland might have been made an earthly paradise, but Ministers had converted it into a terrestial hell.

Mr. S. RICE contended, that conciliation, not coercion, would alone alleviate the condition of Ireland. The measures hitherto pursued only tended to irritate. Justice was not accessible to all in Ireland, on account of the expense; and when the poor could not obtain it by law, they would seek it in some other way. The Irish people received no encouragement. If they built a house, it was with taxed timber; if they enjoyed the light and air of Heaven, it must be through taxed windows; if they wished to warm themselves, it must be at a taxed fire; if they were desirous of drinking any thing stronger than water, they could only indulge themselves by paying a tax. Now what effect had this system of severe taxation? He would prove that in proportion as taxes were increased, crime also increased—and *vice versa.*—In respect to illicit distillation, how could Country Gentlemen enforce the law against those who were guilty of that offence, when they were themselves but too often in the habit of using spirits thus illegally manufactured? He should vote for the amendment.

Mr. PEEL spoke of the moderation and justice with which the Marquis Wellesley had administered the extraordinary powers entrusted to him. He said, an Hon. Gentleman had objected to granting this Act, because no inquiry had been made into the state of Ireland. (*Hear.*) The subjects of inquiry pointed out were the Catholic Restriction Laws, tithes, and education. Now he would contend that Ministers had never refused inquiry into any of those subjects; and at the same time he would ask whether any committee could be competent for an inquiry so complicated and so extensive?—To impute the distresses which now afflicted Ireland to Government, would be a great injustice.

Mr J. SMITH remarked, that the measure under consideration was hostile to every moral feeling. It required the father to inform against the son, and the son against the father; or made them liable to the same penalties. This was contrary to every principle of good feeling and moral duty. (*Hear, hear.*)

Sir J. NEWPORT would give his reluctant support to the measure, though he was convinced that Ministers had not done their duty to Ireland.

Mr. PLUNKETT, too, considered the present measure as a lamentable evil, only to be justified by the extreme necessity of the case. Though he felt the importance of Catholic Emancipation as a political measure, he did not believe that it had a jot to do with the present troubles. Government had done the best it could. The leaders of the insurrection exercised a horrible tyranny over the people—their aim was to acquire a dominion over the land, and robbery and murder were the means they employed to effect their object. Executions did not remedy the evil; but when the Insurrection Act came, they ceased almost immediately. The Act was necessary to protect both witnesses and jurors.

On a division, there appeared for the amendment, 17—against

it, 135.—It was afterwards resolved, that the duration of the Act should be till the 1st of August, 1823.

The Irish Tithes Bill, after a division, was read a second time.—Adjourned at half past two o'clock.

Tuesday, July 9.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. W. COURTENAY called the attention of the House to a pamphlet he held in his hand, entitled, "A Letter to the Hon. James Abercromby, M.P. by John Hope, Esq."—Mr. Abercromby, in a late speech respecting the Scotch Press and the Judge Advocate, had animadverted on the conduct of Mr. Hope, the Sheriff-depute; this had given rise to the present letter, which contained, Mr. C. said, charges against the Hon Member of gross injustice, of his having availed himself of his situation in Parliament to prejudice the mind of the public—and of other base and unworthy things. Mr. C. added, it was not to be tolerated, that a Member of that House was to be thus publicly accused of being actuated by improper motives, while in the discharge of his duty as a Representative of the People; and though he was not a political associate of the Hon. Member, he felt it absolutely necessary that Parliament should defend their privileges, and protect Hon. Members in the discharge of their duty. The letter was a direct breach of their privileges, and if the House wished to maintain the freedom of debate, it would discountenance all such attacks as this.—Mr. Courtenay then noticed some passages in a letter signed by a Mr. Menzies, which had appeared in the *Courier*, also addressed to Mr. Abercromby, on the same subject; which he likewise deemed a breach of privilege; and concluded by moving a resolution to that effect

A conversation of considerable length ensued, as to the mode of proceeding. Lord LONDONDERRY suggested, that the Speaker should issue an order, requiring the attendance of Mr. Abercromby in his place, in order to prevent any personal hostility between the parties. It was, however, first agreed, *nem. con.* that a breach of privilege had been committed; and afterwards, "That John Hope, Esq. do attend the bar of this House, to-morrow se'nnight."—"That H. J. Abercromby do attend forthwith in his place in that House,"—and "That W. Menzies, Esq. do attend at the bar of that House to-morrow se'nnight."

While Lord A. HAMILTON was bringing forward a motion for the repeal of the Scottish Cottage Window Tax, it was intimated that the Messenger sent to Mr. Abercromby was in attendance. He was then called in, when he informed the Speaker, that he had been to Mr. Abercromby's house, where the footman told him that Mr. Abercromby had gone out of town that day, between 12 and 2, and he did not expect him to return for ten days: he had taken the Barnet road, he believed.—The Messenger (Mr. Spiller) having withdrawn, Lord LONDONDERRY said, that means should be taken to serve the order on the Hon. Member.—On which the SPEAKER observed, he should take care that the Messenger endeavoured to execute the order of the House.—*(Hear, hear!)*

After some debate on Lord A. Hamilton's motion, he agreed to withdraw it, on an understanding that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would devise a mode of relief for the Scottish cottagers.—The House having dispatched some other business, adjourned at half past one.

Wednesday, July 10.

LATE QUEEN'S SERVANTS.

Mr. VANSITTART proposed that a sum not exceeding 2,285*l.* should be granted from the Consolidated Fund, for paying pensions and allowances to the Servants of the late Queen: the highest pension would be that to Sicard, the *Maitre d'Hotel*, of 400*l*, and none would exceed 200*l*.

THE POOR LAWS.

Mr. NOLAN made a variety of observations respecting the Poor Laws, and the number of the poor who received relief from the rates, which, he said, had so much increased since 1750, that one person in every ten now received permanent or temporary aid. He was no friend to the abolition of the Poor Laws, but thought they should be brought back to the system in the time of Elizabeth, when a bare support was allowed, not the extended aid now afforded, and that only to those who were actually unable to provide for themselves. He spoke of the extravagant misapplication of the funds by the Magistrates and others, from mistaken notions of humanity, and pointed out various other evils which resulted from the present system. He then briefly noticed some of the objects of the Bill it was his intention to propose. The Assistant Overseers were to be chosen by a Select Vestry. To a Select Vestry also, he would give the power, now held by the Overseers, of raising monies for the use of the Parish; and he would likewise empower Select Vestries and Magistrates to regulate the amount of relief to be granted to the applicants. His present object was, to have the Bill read and printed, that it might be considered between this and the next Session, when he should again bring this important subject under their consideration. Mr Nolan concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws respecting the Poor.

Lord LONDONDERRY praised the object and plan of the Hon. and Learned Member: and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

STATE OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. WESTERN introduced his Resolutions respecting the Currency, &c. (18 in number) in a speech of some length, in which he dwelt on the many and extensive evils which had arisen from the Bill of 1819. The landowners, he said, would soon be involved in the ruin of their tenantry: many now did not receive 20 per cent. of their rents. The Nobility and Gentry would suffer a confiscation of their property, and be degraded from their rank. All this would be the consequence of the change in the state of the Currency; to which also he attributed the present dreadful condition of Ireland, where money and work, not food, were wanted—where a large portion of the population was actually starving among plenty! These effects of the Bill of 1819 had never been calculated, or it would not have been enacted. It was for the interest of the nation that higher money prices should be obtained for all sorts of commodities, and that the price of labour should be augmented. Unless this took place, a rapid declension of all orders would soon take place. He would afford protection to agriculture. If an extended circulation was afforded, it would soon appear that there was no superabundance; but that a country could be ruined by a superabundance, had never entered into the head of any but modern philosophers! Mr. Western, after many other observations on the mischievous effects of the Bill of 1819, moved his Resolutions, of which we give the last:—"18. That under all these circumstances, it is evidently and indispensibly necessary to take into immediate consideration the destructive effects that have arisen out of the alterations made in the Currency, by the Acts of 1797 and 1819, as well respecting the enormous public burthens created and so augmented by the Act of 1815, as the revolution of property in the vast and complicated intercourse of individuals throughout this country occasioned thereby; in order that, by a final arrangement of the Currency, as equitable to all parties as circumstances will admit, or by a reduction of taxation equal to the advance occasioned by the Act of 1819, together with the establishment of some principle for the adjustment of private contracts, justice may, as far as possible, be administered to all, and the country saved from a revolution of property, and also from a pressure of taxation beyond the ability of the people to sustain"

Mr. RICARDO denied that the agricultural distresses were owing to the Bill of 1819, or that it had caused the sufferings in Ireland. That rents had been annihilated, he said, was owing to the pressure of taxation operating on low prices. Before the Bill of 1819 was passed, it was notorious that corn and other articles had fallen in price. Rents, like every other article in the market, were liable to fluctuations. A superabundant supply was, in his opinion, a great benefit to the nation, and he had never said otherwise; but he wished the former to obtain a remunerating price, though that price had nothing to do with the state of the currency. The fluctuations of the currency had occasioned the payer of taxes to lose at one time and to gain at another, but the loss and gain was nearly at par. The great error was not in the Bill of 1819, but in that of 1797, of which the measure of 1819 was the remedy. If the House should now interfere with that Bill, what would be the consequence—what would be the state of London the next day? What wild speculation—what ruin would follow. So strong were the evils that would follow such a step, that he anticipated from that House its decided negative to the motion of the Hon. Member. *(Cheers!)*

Lord MILTON agreed with Mr. Ricardo in opinion. There were, he said, only two ways to relieve the farmer—the one, to increase his receipts—the other, to diminish his outgoings; the first was impossible—the other might be effected; and how could it be effected but by a reduction of taxation? *(Hear, hear!)* He thought that ten millions of taxes might have been remitted; had so much been remitted, it would have afforded great relief to the agricultural interest.

Mr. ATTWOOD repeated his former arguments on the ruinous effects of the change in the value of money, and referred to Ireland as an exemplification of the evil. He thought it the duty of the House to enter upon the enquiry proposed by his Honourable Friend.

Mr. PEEL begged Gentlemen to consider the effect on all commercial intercourse of a declaration that all transactions since 1797 were of doubtful equity, and should be revised! He contended that the distress in Ireland was in no way attributable to the state of the currency, but to the failure of the potato crops

which was the chief reliance of a population, great out of proportion to the means of employment. In 1810 and 1816, similar distress had occurred, without any want of currency.

Mr. Alderman HEYGATE opposed the motion.

Sir F. BURDETT supported it, as it pledged the House to inquiry.

The Resolutions were all negatived without a division, and the House adjourned at a quarter to five o'clock.

Thursday, July 11.

The SPEAKER counted the Members present at four o'clock, when only 32 being in attendance, he declared the House adjourned.

Friday, July 12.

THE LOTTERY BILL.

Mr. HUME wished the Chancellor of the Exchequer to state why he did not open a Government office for the sale of lottery tickets. The Government, it appeared, originally sold the tickets for 10l. each, which were afterwards retailed by the contractors at 19l each. If the Right Hon Gentleman did not choose to sell the tickets himself, he might establish an office for that purpose, and place it under the superintendence of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. He was sure that nothing could more properly come under the observation of that body.

The Report was read, the Resolutions agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE—MR. ABERCROMBY'S ATTENDANCE.

Mr. COURTENAY called the attention of the House to the proceedings that should be adopted, as he understood that the Hon. Member for Calne (Mr. Abercromby) would be in his place this evening. After some observations, Mr. Courtenay moved the following Resolution:—"That this House enjoin Mr. Abercromby not to accept or send any challenge which may arise out of any quarrel or paper which the House hath declared to be a breach of privilege." *(Hear, hear!)*

The proceedings of Tuesday were now read by the Clerk, and the order for Mr. Abercromby's attendance was communicated to that Gentleman (he was in the lobby.) Some conversation followed—and Mr. Abercromby having entered the House,

The SPEAKER addressed him nearly in the following terms:—"Mr. Abercromby, it is my duty to communicate to you certain Resolutions adopted by this House. On Tuesday, upon complaint being made to the House of a printed letter, signed 'John Hope,' and addressed to you, taking notice of a speech made by you in your place in this House; and also of a letter signed 'W. Menzies,' and addressed to the Editor of the *Courier* newspaper, and published therein on Monday, July the 8th, containing a correspondence between the said W. Menzies and you, in relation to the same speech, in breach of the privileges of this House; the said printed letter, and the said newspaper, were delivered in, and certain passages in the letter were read. Whereupon the House resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that the said printed letter is a breach of the privileges of this House, and further ordered that the said W. Menzies do attend this House on the 17th of the present month, and also that you do attend in your place forthwith. On this day the House have come to the following resolution, that Mr. Speaker do, in the name of this House, enjoin Mr. Abercromby not to accept or give any challenge in any quarrel which may arise out of such paper as the House have declared to be a breach of privilege."

Mr. ABERCROMBY bowed to the Speaker, and resumed his seat.

Lord ALTHORP said, that having been the person whose advice was asked by his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. Abercromby) relative to this transaction, perhaps the House would permit him to explain why his Hon. Friend had not earlier attended in his place in obedience to the order which had been made for that purpose. *(Hear, hear!)* His Hon. Friend had left town before that order was applied for, and had followed him (Lord Althorp) into Northamptonshire, and thereby incurred some delay. As soon as they met, they pursued their course to the north as fast as they could, and upon arriving at Ferrybridge information reached them of what had taken place in that House on Tuesday last. Feeling that under such circumstances it would be quite impossible for them to accomplish any object which they had in view, and also as the order directed by that House to be served on Mr. Menzies rendered it still more impossible to accomplish that object, he advised his Hon. Friend to obey the order of that House as promptly as possible, even though it had not been formally served upon him. —*(Loud cries of 'Hear!' from both sides of the House!)* He was anxious to state this for the purpose of showing that no unnecessary delay had taken place either in his Honourable and Learned Friend's returning to his seat, on being apprised of what had occurred, or leaving town in the first instance in pursuit of his original intention. This explanation he owed to his Hon. Friend, and he should not trespass further upon the attention of the House. *(Hear, hear!)*

Here the subject dropped.

EAST INDIA SUGARS.

Mr. FORBES presented a petition from certain persons interested in remittances from India, praying that the House would not impose any further restriction upon East India sugar.

Mr. BERNAL hoped a day would be fixed for a timely discussion upon this subject.

Mr. MONEY complained of the injurious monopoly which affected the commerce and manufactures of the natives of India.

Mr. BRIGHT condemned the object of the petitioners. It was said that the sugar of the East Indies ought to be encouraged as being the growth of free labour. The contrary was the fact, and no where could be found a more degraded slavery than that which attached to that class in India.

Mr. HUME entered his protest against what had been said by the Hon. Member, and would confute his whole statement when the time for discussion arrived.

The petition was then laid on the table.

SHEPTON-MALLET PRISON.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from the father and mother of Isaac West, who had been confined in the prison of Shepton-Mallet for setting wires for hares. It stated, that on his being sent to prison his hair was cut close off, and his head washed in cold water, by reason whereof he contracted a very dangerous cold; and that though it was made known to the prison keeper that he required instant medical attendance, 30 days elapsed before any medical aid was administered; and that by that time West's malady had arrived at such a height, that he died in a few days afterwards. The petition added, that the coroner of the district, who was a relation of the gaoler's, was requested to hold an inquest on the body, and refused to do so.

Mr. Secretary PEEL had made every possible inquiry, and the result had been most satisfactory. The Hon. Member had introduced a petition which complained, that on the admission of this young man into the prison, his hair was cut off and his head washed in cold water. Cleanliness and the preservation of health rendered these operations indispensable. As to the death of this individual, he (Mr. Peel) had seen a certificate from a respectable surgeon, stating, that immediately after West's admission, he drank so considerable a quantity of liquor, that it had gradually operated to produce his death.

After a few words from Mr. HUME, Mr. DAWSON, and Mr. G. BENNET, the petition was laid on the table.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Mr. BROUGHAM presented a petition from Mr. Thomas Flannagan, who complained that he was not in a very novel or uncommon situation—ruined by a Chancery suit. *(Laughter!)* The Hon. Members who indulged in merriment were of course not similarly circumstanced. The petitioner stated, that in consequence of poverty, he had been unable to appeal; but if he had only been half ruined by the suit, the appeal would have completed his destruction. His prayer was, that the House would revise the practice of the Court of Chancery, and shorten the duration of the suits in it. If Hon. Gentlemen connected with that Court, instead of indulging in laboured eulogiums upon its judges, would devote only a small portion of their zeal to the correction of its defects and abuses, the public might then be some gainer by their parliamentary exertions.

The petition was then read, and laid on the table.

MARRIAGE-ACT.

Several petitions for and against the Marriage-Act Amendment Bill were presented and laid on the table; and the House having proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Lords in the Bill, a debate of some length took place.

Mr. LUSHINGTON opposed the Bill, which, in his opinion, would be productive of great injury, and some of its clauses were so confusedly worded, that the Chancellor, with all his law, would be puzzled to comprehend them. He moved that the amendments be read this day six months.

Mr. PLUNKETT supported the Bill; as though it might occasion some inconveniences, it would operate to remove a system, whose principal features were manifest injustice and gross cruelty. The Act of 1754, which this Bill went to amend, had not the effect of punishing the author of a fraud—no, it visited with punishment a remote and unoffending posterity. *(Hear!)* Was it not, then, contrary to justice? It made the offspring of certain families bastards—it destroyed their inheritable blood—and, as estates could not devolve on them, they must either go to some other branch of the family, or if it had become extinct, the property became vested in the Crown. It was a monstrous Act, and he rejoiced that the present measure would put an end to its operation.

Mr. GURNEY supported the Bill, though he did not like some of the Amendments.

Mr. WETHERALL opposed it. It was notorious, he said, that the Bill had an aspect to a particular case;—(an assertion which was denied by Dr PHILLIMORE).

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL strongly opposed the Amendments made by the Lords. Some of the clauses, he said, contained palpable blunders. What would the House say to a clause enacting that, before banns of marriage could be published, "the names of the parties, and the *houses* of their abode, should be fixed on the door of the parish church?" *(Hear! and laughter.)*

Sir J. MACINTOSH thought the Amendment made by the Lords had improved the Bill. He said he was not one who would disturb the security of property, but it was because he was so that he would support the Amendments. If it was said that the law of nature visited the sins of the father on the children, he would say that was the reason why the legislature should not add to the visitation—why they should not visit them not only on the children, but on the grandchildren and great grandchildren, and that, too, at a time when their forefathers, the authors of the crime (if crime was committed) were beyond the reach of human punishment. This was not a particular, it was a general law, and its effect on particular individuals ought not to militate against its general application.

Lord LONDONDERRY said, the principle which the House was to consider was, the comparison of benefits between the law as it now stood, and the proposed alteration. He supported the present Bill and its amendments, because he thought it was calculated to repair injuries that had been done by the former Act.

Mr. CANNING stated, that he voted for this Bill on the ground of expediency.

The gallery was then cleared for a division, when there appeared —for the clause, 122—against it, 20—majority, 102.—The remaining clauses were agreed to without a division.—Adjourned at a *quarter before three o'clock.*

LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 9.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

J. Coppard, sen. Mitcham, drug-grinder, from July 16, to July 27.
J. Hirst, Greave, Yorkshire, merchant, from July 16, to Aug. 12.

BANKRUPTS.

S. Twamley, Aston-road, near Birmingham, miller. Solicitor, Mr. Wheeler, Castle-street, Holborn.
D. Friend, Ramsgate, shipwright. Solicitor, Mr. Bigg, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
J. Parker and J. Ellison, Belmont, Lancashire, calico-printers. Solicitors, Messrs. Milne and Co Temple
J. Watts, sen. Bradford, Wilts, dealer. Solicitors, Messrs. Poole and Co. Gray's-inn.
W. Wilkins, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, spirit-merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Long and Co. Gray's-inn.
J. Lovegrove, Cranham, Gloucestershire, timber-dealer. Solicitors, Messrs. Williams and Co. Lincoln's-inn.
J. Smith, Rugby, corn-merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Fuller and Co. Carlton-chambers, Regent-street.
T. Harrison, Rotherhithe, merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Robinson and Co. Austin-friars.

Saturday, July 13.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. and E. Gray, Birmingham, nail-ironmongers.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Soape, Cheadle, Stafford, grocer. Solicitor, Mr. Barber, Fetter-lane.
W. Barnard, Frampton-upon-Severn, Gloucester, grocer. Solicitors, Messrs. Bousfield and Williams, Bouverie-street.
W. Warner the younger, North Walsham, Norfolk, scrivener. Solicitors, Messrs. Tilbury and Langdale, Falcon-street, Aldersgate-street.
R. Robinson, North Walsham, Norfolk, linen-draper. Solicitor, Mr. Lythgoe, Essex-street, Strand.
D. Matthews, Carlisle, Cumberland, mercer. Solicitors, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.
I. Oakley, Southampton, Bricklayer. Solicitors, Messrs. Brandett, Spinks, and Reddish, Temple.
G. Clay, Totnes, Devon, builder. Solicitor, Mr. Blake, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars.
W. Phené the younger, and T. R. Gregg, Watling-street, confectioners. Solicitors, Messrs. Foss and Son, Essex-street, Strand.
T. R. Gregg, Watling-street, confectioner. Solicitors, Messrs. Pearce and Son, Saint Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street.
G. Lloyd, Cumberland-street, Mary-le-bone, brewer. Solicitor, Mr. Hill, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.
G. Robertson, Wapping, ship-chandler. Solicitors, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread-street, Cheapside.
J. Thomson, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, oilman. Solicitor, Mr. Glynes, Burr-street, East Smithfield.
J. Woodcroft, Cleveland street, Fitzroy-square, linen-draper. Solicitor, Mr. Niblett, New-court, Crutched Friars.
J. Granger, Took's-court, Cursitor-street, press-maker. Solicitors, Messrs. Timbrell and Co. Macclesfield-st, Soho square.
J. Rider, Winchester-house, Broad-street, merchant. Solicitors, Messrs Lavie & Oliverson, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
S. Williams, Fenchurch-street, broker. Solicitor, Mr. Draper, Walcot-place, Lambeth.

Mr. O'MEARA's interesting Work will be noticed in our next.
K's Communication shall appear at the same time.

THE FUNDS.—The Home Market this week remains heavy, the non-christian party still making large sales. All the activity has been, and continues to be, in the Foreign Market, in which speculation has been most lively, especially in the anxiety to purchase the New Prussian Loan. The avidity with which it has recently become fashionable to deal in Foreign Stock, is entirely defeating a large portion of the general benefit derivable from the lowering of the rate of discount by the Bank of England, if this latter fact, indeed, be not involuntarily aiding and assisting this departure of Capital. The news from Spain being deemed critical, Spanish Bonds have fallen, and a something of depression is attributed to the same cause, even in our own markets, with little reason, as this fracas seems to be more likely to disperse a storm than to create one.—Latest quotation:—

Three per Cent. Red...	80	New Four per Cents.	97⅛ 98
Four per Cents.	97 3/4	Consols for Account	80⅛
Consols	80 7/8		

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Prussian, old	88⅛	Spanish, new	61⅛
Prussian, new	86¼	Russian, new	82⅛
Spanish, old	62	Chilian Bonds	79⅝

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JULY 14.

THE news from France is indicative of the state of feeling in that country. There has been another attempt to raise the Imperial standard! The conspiracy broke out on the 2d of July, in the department of the Upper Rhine. Lieutenant-Colonel CARON, who, according to the *Moniteur*, "was implicated in the conspiracy of the 19th of August, 1820," and a veteran named ROGER, were the leaders. The Colonel at first announced to the troops his intention of releasing the prisoners, but subsequently altered his plan. On his arrival at Roussach, he shouted out *Vive l'Empereur!* He then led the troops to Mayenheim, where there was another squadron of chasseurs, and announced to them that he assumed the command in the name of the Emperor. Still there was no opposition: but wishing to enter Ensisheim by force, he was reminded by two subalterns that he had promised to conduct them to the rendezvous of his partisans. The Colonel now took alarm, and endeavoured to go off. He and his associate ROGER were however arrested and sent to Colmar. "The conduct of the troops," adds the official account, "is above all praise," although it is pretty plain that they were anything but averse from the undertaking. Such is the strange and unsatisfactory story told by the *Moniteur*, which even the *Courier*,—although sufficiently prone to respect every thing that comes from an official quarter,—says, "affords sufficient grounds for suspecting that the Conspiracy was more serious than it is willing to allow."

From Spain there is also some important intelligence. At the closing of the Session of the Cortes, on the 30th of June, some disturbances took place in the evening, when an Officer of the Guards was killed. The agita-

tion continued on the 1st of July, and towards the evening of the 2d, four battalions of the Guards (about 2000 strong) took to their arms, and after occupying the parade for some time, took up a strong position on the Prado, from whence, on the 3d, they had sent to the Magistrate, demanding supplies of food. The Officers, it is said, could not restrain the troops. Three battalions of infantry, and a squadron of cavalry of the Militia, were under arms, to defend the National cause.—The KING sent orders to the Guards to return to their duty. General MORILLO went to the mutineers, when cries were uttered of "Long live our General"—"Long live the absolute King!" The Junta of Madrid, in the mean time, took every precaution to defend the public liberty. The garrison was under arms, and exhibited the best spirit. Generals BALLASTEROS, ALVA, and other Officers, hastened to encourage the authorities.—In the evening General RIEGO arrived in Madrid to aid in the protection of public order. The latest accounts received of these important events extend till midnight on the 3d of July. It was then hoped that tranquillity would soon be restored, but no adjustment has taken place. The *Universal* says,—

"The Commandant of a squadron had proceeded to the Prado, with the answer of Government to a representation sent to the King by the mutineers. This officer returned at three o'clock, accompanied by two officers, commissioned by the revolters to confer with the Minister. The Commissioners had brought back the answer of the Government; but the nature of this answer, the journalist says, he could not learn, though he has no doubt it was such as was consistent with the honour and the dignity of the Government. "We should be glad," the journalist adds, "before we go to press to night, to have it in our power to communicate more pleasing intelligence, to calm the anxiety which afflicts all good citizens, because, although they confide in the severe discipline of the troops of the garrison, in the love of order displayed by the national militia, and in the good sense of the inhabitants; yet suffering has its limits, and patience may be looked on as the indication of weakness. We believe that one word, a firm resolution of his Majesty, might deliver us in an instant from the dangerous crisis in which we are placed. Let the King place himself at the head of his people, let him respect in the Constitution which he has sworn, and which he has resolved to defend, the inviolability of his sacred person, and then a distinction will easily be drawn between the loyal and the factious. We repeat the merited eulogium we yesterday made on the garrison of Madrid, the national militia, and the great number of patriots who in those days have taken up arms, resolved to die for the Constitution. The constancy and decision of the militia excite universal admiration; the rich deprive themselves of their comforts; the artists abandon their labour; every one emulates another in an intrepid maintenance of the post which the Authorities assign them. The Authorities every day are acquiring additional claims to the confidence which is reposed in them, but we must conclude, by repeating that this state of things cannot last long"

The next arrivals from Spain are anxiously looked for. This intelligence has already had the effect of depreciating the value of Spanish bonds, which have fallen from 63 to 62.

The Portuguese Cortes are now deliberating on the important question of giving independence to the Brazils. Some warm debates have already taken place on this subject. The Committee appointed to draw up a Constitution for the Brazils, have given it as their opinion, that an union between the two kingdoms was an absolute impossibility; that the legislature must, for certain affairs, be necessarily different in each of the kingdoms; that the executive power cannot act in Brazil without a permanent and ample delegation, and that all its ramifications must be free from every immediate dependence on Portugal.

Mr. ABERCROMBY, in his late excellent exposition of the conduct of the Scotch Government Press and the Lord Advocate, had occasion to speak of Mr. HOPE, a Sheriff-depute. This Gentleman immediately addressed and published a long and violent letter to Mr. ABERCROMBY, which Mr. COURTENAY, a Ministerial Member, thought fit on Tuesday to bring before the House of Commons as a breach of privilege. It was forthwith so voted, as was another letter in the *Courier* on the same subject; and the two writers were ordered to attend at the bar of the House to answer for their conduct. But it was discovered that Mr. ABERCROMBY had suddenly set out for the North; and as apprehensions were entertained of a personal rencontre between the parties, the House immediately dispatched their messenger with an order for his immediate attendance in Parliament. The satisfactory result will be seen in our report of Friday's proceedings. Mr. ABERCROMBY had proceeded on his way to Scotland with his friend Lord ALTHORP, as far as Ferrybridge, when they learnt what had passed in the House, and that the Messenger was in pursuit of them. Of course their progress was stopped, and they very properly returned to submit to the potent order of the House, which the SPEAKER communicated to Mr. ABERCROMBY on Friday evening. All that we shall add at present is, that the Hon. and Learned Member appears to have conducted himself with infinite propriety throughout the whole business.

Sir R. WILSON, with a manliness that does him infinite credit, drew a striking picture on Monday of what the Irish people had been subjected to, on a former occasion, under the same system now again to be resorted to for suppressing the movements of the starving and the disaffected. The gallant Officer had witnessed the abominations perpetrated by the agents of Government; and seeing that such measures tend greatly to increase the mischiefs they are designed to suppress, he very naturally and humanely wished to persuade the House of Commons to try,—at least to try,—whether a less obnoxious and more politic measure than an Insurrection Act, might not be devised, for calming the agitations of that unhappy country. But no: Ministers, as usual, insist upon "strong measures," and the Hon. House, ever ready to acquiesce in the demands of power, reject Sir R. WILSON's proposition by a large majority, thus showing that it will at least maintain its character for consistency. It is, in truth, a most consistent House. It is manifestly actuated by the same spirit which so long animated its distinguished predecessors—that very remarkable spirit, which induced it to give its constant support to all sorts of Statesmen when in place, and immediately to abandon them when out—which made it sanction the Walcheren expedition—which disposed it to join in the laugh against "the revered and ruptured OGDEN"—which caused it to grant 10,000*l.* a-year to a Royal Son for paying a monthly visit to his afflicted parent—which prompted it to bestow its gracious protection on Ministers when detected in trafficking for its honourable seats—which disposed it solemnly to vote that a one pound note and a shilling were equal in value to a guinea, at the moment when the latter was sold openly for twenty-six shillings—and, in a word, not to weary the reader with a long list of its distinguished proceedings, which stimulated it to pass a law, after all these and many more such doings, making any endeavours to bring it into *contempt* an offence to be punished by imprisonment and banishment! Seeing all this, and knowing that the present Honourable House was "got together" by the same means, and for the precise purposes, that its honourable predecessors were, it is the most natural thing in the world that Sir R. WILSON's endeavours should have alto-

gether failed. Yet his labour will not be lost. All such exertions are like seeds sown at the proper period, which will bring forth fruit in due time. Public Opinion, it is now manifest, can alone save the country; and such motions and speeches are of infinite value in giving it a proper direction and increased force.

Another victim has been sacrificed to gratify the insatiate spirit of INTOLERANCE—another *female* too, who, whatever her want of faith, has shown that she could do what a Reverend Archdeacon admitted he could not,—namely, "afford to keep a conscience." Our opinions of the persecuted and the persecutors, on these occasions, have been over and over again avowed, and it is not necessary to repeat a thrice-told tale. But what shall we say of the pious, meddling, mistaking Mr. DORNFORD, whose zeal is evidently *not* according to knowledge? Mr. DORNFORD, we believe, chooses himself to *dissent* from the Established Church, and yet he is clamorous in his endeavours to punish the dissent of others! Is this doing as we would be done by? That an intolerant man should be an ignorant one also, is not at all wonderful; so it did not surprise us to find Mr. DORNFORD, in his pious heat, taking a passage in Mr. Fox's eloquent discourse for an attack on, instead of a defence of, the Christian doctrines! The CHIEF JUSTICE was actually obliged to correct him: but whatever may have occasioned his mistake, this seems tolerably clear, that a man so deficient in temper and discernment, was certainly not the best qualified to sit in the calm and discriminating seat of Justice. No, Mr. DORNFORD: if your fellow-citizens approve of your convicting zeal, you may indeed remain a Common-Council-man of the City of London, but we suspect that you will never grace the Common-Council of Reason and Liberality. The Vice-Society, with the aid of this very special Juror, triumphed on this lamentable occasion; but they not only failed in a subsequent trial, that of *Benbow*, but were constrained to hear some wholesome truths spoken of themselves, which do honour to the utterer, though they may not put to effectual shame a single Suppressor. Mr. PHILLIPS, it appears, was hastily called upon for the aid he so effectually afforded his Client; and we confess that we like his unprepared better than his prepared speeches.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an article, dated Bayonne, the 4th inst which states that General Lopez Banos has defeated Quesada, the Chief of *the Army of the Faith!* The conflict appears to have been desperate; 300 of the Insurgents were killed upon the spot. Quesada effected his escape into France, disguised as a peasant.

COLUMBIA.—The friends of South American Independence gave a Dinner, on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, to Don Francisco Antonio Zea, the Plenipotentiary from the Columbian Republic. The Duke of Somerset was in the Chair; and among the company were, Sir James Macintosh, Sir B. Hobhouse, Sir R. Wilson, Sir W. Curtis; Dr. Lushington; and Messrs. Ellice, C. H. Hutchinson, Leonard, W. Williams, Wilberforce, &c. &c.—After dinner several speeches were made. Sir J. Macintosh, after noticing the glorious conduct of Columbia, particularly with respect to the slave trade, which it was one of the first acts of the Republic to abolish,—concluded an eloquent address by avowing it as his creed, that "he considered revolt against liberty as the greatest of crimes, and revolt against despotism as the greatest of virtues!"—This sentiment was received with loud cheering, and the health of the valiant Bolivar was then drank with enthusiasm.

The *Constituti nnel* states, that the first line of the French sanitary cordon on the Spanish frontier is composed of 35,000 men, and the second of 25,000 men.

An Evening Paper of yesterday states, that a check from the Bridge-street Gang, for so small a sum as 2*l.* 9*s.* has been dishonoured by a banking-house, with the solemn disclosure of "No effects." We believe this has been one of the most remarkable pieces of swindling of modern times. The sum originally subscribed amounted to between 25,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* What has become of it all? Does not the Treasurer owe some account to the subscribers—or does he wish to be identified with the creatures calling themselves the Committee? How CAN twenty-five thousand pounds have been spent?—*Times.*

The King of Wurtemberg has issued an Ordinance, wholly prohibiting the importation into his State of French wines, brandies, liqueurs, vinegar, &c. and imposing heavy duties on goods of French manufacture. A similar rigorous system seems to be becoming general throughout Germany, in retaliation for the prohibitory regulations so unwisely enforced by France.

The Greeks have obtained various successes over the Turks. The *Hamburgh Correspondenten*, which arrived yesterday, asserts that Alexander will not abandon them to their savage foes.—We shall see.

The new expedition preparing by the Porte, is not yet completed, seamen are wanting. The Janissaries who offered themselves for the sea-service, had a project of pillaging Pera, but it was frustrated by the vigilance of the Government.

The King has been prevailed upon finally to determine to visit his Scottish dominions this summer. His Majesty will proceed thither early in August, and will go by sea, in his yacht. Thus, it would seem, that the paragraph which recently appeared in a Ministerial paper, has not been without effect: in fact, it had more in it than met the eye of the uninformed reader, and was not written without due deliberation, nor published without an *imprimatur*.—*Chronicle.*

We understand that the Directors of the Bank of Scotland, following the example of the Bank of England, have adopted the resolution of discounting bills and notes at four per cent.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

It is asserted in a country paper that the Duke of Buckingham, who recently spoke of standing and falling with his tenants, has since addressed circular letters to them, requiring all arrears by the 1st of July, or compulsory measures would be taken against them.

The Duke of Bedford, we are glad to state, is gradually but steadily returning to a state of health.

It is now said that Parliament will not rise till the 3d of August. The House of Commons, it is understood, will finish the business at present on its list, or announced for discussion about the 25th instant, when it will adjourn to the above-mentioned day. During the interval the Upper House will dispose of the Bills which are at present on its table, or may afterwards be sent for its concurrence, and on the 3d the prorogation will take place by a Speech from the Throne. It is a rare occurence to see Parliament extending its sittings into the month of August.—*Times.*

The Ladies in the town and neighbourhood of Hull have published an appeal in behalf of the destitute women and children in Ireland, soliciting for the women, shifts, flannel petticoats, and bed-gowns; for the children, frocks, shifts, and flannel petticoats with bodies; and appointing twenty-six ladies at convenient residences to receive the articles which may be sent.

Dublin, July 10.—We had indulged strong hopes that the current rumours of an intended Orange display in this city on Friday next, the 12th of July, were unfounded. It seems, however, that in forming such expectations we gave the Orange-men credit for a greater share of prudence and respect for the peace, the laws, and the Government of this country, than they were entitled to. Already they have commenced the usual preparations for their irritating and dangerous orgies; and it will not be their fault if the 12th of July shall pass over in Dublin without riot or bloodshed. For the last two days we have observed painters employed in decorating the statue in College-green, and carefully *picking out* the arms and ornaments with offensive party-colours; a man stands at some distance, apparently superintending the work, and groups of passengers occasionally collect in the neighbourhood of the Statue, uttering exclamations of surprise and disgust.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

We understand (says the *Stamford News*) that the reverend gentleman who recently exhibited himself at full length at Freiston shore, has been endeavouring to 'make his peace' with the higher powers, by haranguing his audience last Sunday, on the sin of schism; making out, in his way, that the dissenters are all schismatics, and that, consequently, they are not in a state of salvation, or at least that there is no promise in the scriptures that they shall be saved. At all this we are not surprised; but we must confess we are surprised at his again being admitted into the pulpit of Boston church. We understand an attempt has been made to justify his beastly conduct, by alleging—what, gentle reader?—why, *that he was drunk!* Worse and worse. 'Aye, but,' says many an old woman, both in breeches and petticoats, '*we are to do as they say, and not as they do.*' 'Such was not Paul.' He could appeal to his flock, and say 'those things, which ye have both learned and received, and heard, *and seen* in me, do.' Now, with all this parson's impudence, we think he would not dare to stand up in the pulpit and exhort his hearers to get drunk and expose their naked persons before females! And yet this man and his tribe have the hardihood to assert, that they, and they only, are the true successors of the apostles!

'From *such* apostles, O, ye mitred heads,
'Preserve the church; and lay not careless hands
'On skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn.'

The executors of the late Mr. Oldham, ironmonger, corner of Brook-street, Holborn, have sworn his personal property to be under 400,000*l.* the stamp on which will be 5,250*l.* The legacy duty will amount to a large sum.

THE REVENUE.

Net Produce of the Revenue for the years ended 5th July, 1821, and 5th July, 1822.

	1821.	1822.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	8,592,317	9,373,113	780,796	—
Excise	25,874,158	26,665,551	791,393	—
Stamps	6,102,970	6,205,410	102,440	—
Post Office	1,364,000	1,325,000	—	39,000
Assessed Taxes ..	6,264,821	6,111,433	—	153,388
Land Taxes	1,184,897	1,308,229	123,332	—
Miscellaneous ..	308,374	336,832	28,458	—
	49,691,537	51,325,568	1,826,419	192,388
Deduct decrease.....			192,388	
Increase on the Year ..			1,634,031	

It will be seen from the above, that there is an increase in the year of 780,000*l.* beyond the year preceding, in the department of the Customs. In the Excise, an increase of 791,000*l.* The Assessed Taxes are less by about 153,000*l.* than they were last year. In the Stamp Duties there has been an increase of 102,000*l.* In the Land Tax, an increase of 133,000*l.* and in the Miscellaneous Services, about 28,000*l.* In the Post Office there is a small decrease upon the whole year.—As appeared in our last, there is a decrease on the present Quarter, compared with the corresponding Quarter of last year, of 35,000*l.*—On the whole year the increase is somewhat above 1,600,000*l.* beyond the produce of the year before.

OLD BAILEY EXTORTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—In a conspicuous part of the Criminal Court in the Old Bailey is written up an inscription to the following purport:—"If any Officer, or other person employed about this Court, take or demand any fee for the admission of persons into any part of this Court, such Officer shall be immediately dismissed." Upon enquiry, I find the above was placed there during the vigilant mayoralty of Mr. Alderman Wood, and during that period was scrupulously acted upon. Since which, however, the old system of extortion is revived, and fees, from one shilling to one guinea, is demanded, as the interest of the business going on in that Court may dictate. If Mr. Alderman Wood's order was correct, why have his successors neglected to enforce it?—if wrong, why remains the inscription?

Your's Sir, respectfully,

I. S. T.

FABLES FOR GROWN CHILDREN.

FABLE THE NINTH.

THE GREAT LORD AND THE BROOK.

A great lord ordered the course of a village brook to be diverted into his park, in order to increase the size of his fish-pond. The murmuring brook remonstrated. "The villagers will weep over my fate," said the brook; "and you have enough already in all conscience." "You mistake," answered the lord. "It is necessary that I should be respected, for the good of the nation; and how can I be respected but by having twenty times as much as I want? You will add dignity to my establishment; the proprietors of the mills shall be employed in damming you; and your waters, after all, will return to them in fertilizing showers." "Nonsense with your fertilizing showers," replied the indignant stream: "how will you return to the villagers their independence and their freedom? How shall I circulate everywhere as I used, setting all the merry wheels in motion? and where will be the improvement of increasing the number of your fat lazy carp, for the benefit and disease of a like set of liveried slaves."

FABLE THE TENTH.

THE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A family-set of musical instruments, which went very harmoniously together in public, were always quarrelling in private. The flageolet complained of the flute; the bassoon of the hautboy; and the hautboy said he was always being circumvented by the serpent. At last an old Cremona violin, who had seen a great deal of the world, advised them to put an end to these scandalous discords. "Nothing can be better," said he, "than your public conduct. There, you all play into each other's hands; your very differences are discreet, and serve to set one another off. Now can anything be more foolish than to study how to please others every Friday or Saturday, and then be falling together by the ears all the rest of the week?

☞

Sir Thomas Lethbridge.—"In our last (says the *Taunton Courier*) we inserted a paragraph, stating that Sir Thomas Lethbridge, one of our County Members, was *one* of those who, by the severe distress now operating on the landed property of the empire, had found it necessary to make considerable reductions in his establishment, and that he had resolved on quitting Sandhill Park, his patrimonial residence, and retiring to one which he possesses upon a much smaller scale in this county. When we published this intelligence, we had no direct authority for so doing, and perhaps stated more than in strictness we were entitled to state; but we have since ascertained, that painful and distressing as such an alteration will be both to the Honourable Baronet, and all those whose labour and services are dependent on him, it is a sacrifice which he is bent on making, *should not* the Legislature, in the early part of the next Session of Parliament, afford such a substantial relief to the landowners and occupiers as is commensurate with the pressure of their distress."

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

English Opera House.

We attended this Theatre on Thursday evening, to witness the second representation of *All in the Dark, or the Banks of the Elbe*. It is an allowable loan from the drama of Henry the Fourth of France, transferring the locality from France to Germany. Two young Lieutenants of Hussars, each in love with the sister of the other, have quarrelled and fought; and the duel, as a breach of military discipline, having excited the displeasure of the Sovereign, an order is issued for their arrest. They in consequence fly different ways, but by mistake each takes his antagonist's baggage and commission, in lieu of his own, which, according to the passport arrangements of the Continent, obliges them to exchange characters. One of them, *Steinbach*, is however traced, and is just about to be arrested, when *Baron Von Braunschweig* comes in, and taking him for his nephew, *Blumenthal*, the other officer whom he had never seen, releases him, and accompanies him as his nephew to his house. Here *Steinbach* meets his mistress, *Rosa*, who had been rendered indignant against him by the duel. She is, however, induced to receive him as her brother, lest the Baron should give him up, but in the mean time the real brother arrives, who generously favours the deceit. The mistress of the latter also, the sister of *Steinbach*, being on a visit to *Rosa*, the four lovers determine to elope; but, after a good deal of equivoque and embarrassment, they are detected by the incidental jealousy of a blundering servant, whose wife, the waiting-maid of one of the young ladies, is aiding their escape. An explanation of course takes place, and the placable Baron (all Barons in such circumstances are good-natured) agrees to the double union, which is rendered still more felicitous by the arrival of a pardon for *Steinbach*.

The above, it will be seen, is a mere version of a part of the plot of the drama to which we have alluded; but it is pleasantly compressed, and altogether exhibits precisely what we wish and expect in pieces of this description,—bustle and entertaining stage incident. It was exceeding well performed; but it might be wished, that with a little advertence to the words Opera-House, that the music had been somewhat more aspiring. One duet, however, between Miss Carew and Miss Povey was much and deservedly applauded. Wilkinson as the jealous-pated husband, and Miss Kelly as his wife, were excellent; the former has now arrived at the enviable distinction of exciting a laugh by anticipation, every time he opens his mouth. Mr. Planche is the adapter of this little piece, Mr. Livius the composer. It seems likely to have a run.

After *All in the Dark*, it was our fortune to witness the little phenomenon Fisher, as *Captain Alleluck*, in the *Invisible Girl*; and we renewed our wonder at her extraordinary versatility and aptitude. We altogether disapprove, however, of the exercise of her powers in so much pure mimicry, in which she is not seen to half so much advantage, as in the steady support of a single character, where all her keen conception, stage composure, and excellent bye-play, can be brought into full effect. She was to perform *Isaac* in the *Duenna* last night; an extraordinary attempt, but not, we fear, so judicious as extraordinary. We may say something about it next week.

Haymarket Theatre.

She stoops to Conquer has been revived at this House with no mean result. The *Marlow* of Charles Kemble is excellent, especially in the *bashful* part of his performance. The *Miss Hardcastle* of Mrs. Chatterley is also lively and attractive. The *breadth* of Liston's *Toney Lumpkin* is unspeakable—indescribably droll; but we suspect not always sufficiently *rural*. This revival proves attractive.

On Thursday night, we stepped from *All in the Dark*, &c. at the English Opera House, just in time to witness the first representation of the new farce of *Peter Fin*, at the Haymarket. The story is simple: *Peter Fin* is a retired Cockney Fishmonger—retired, however, not from having saved a fortune, but because one has been bequeathed to him by a capricious humourist, on the singular condition of never holding intercourse, or passing a night under the same roof, with the Nephew of the testator, who had offended him. It of course becomes the business of this Nephew, who is also in love with *Fin's* daughter *Harriet*, to inveigle him into a forfeiture of the fortune, which he manages through the agency of an intriguing friend, who hoaxes the honest Fishmonger into a pretended journey to Brighton, in the night; instead of which he only escorts him, for a certain number of hours, round the environs of London, and deposits him at last in Bedford-square, which he believes to be Brighton, and gets up the next morning with indescribable sensations of sea air, and of annoyance from the noise of the waves, for all the world "like the rumbling of fish carts." The finale is easily anticipated: after some rather poorly-managed equivoque, he discovers the trick by sallying out for the Steine, and arriving at Broad-street, St. Giles's. He rapidly, however, forgives the trick, wishing for nothing better than the marriage of the lovers, which, in consequence of the young man himself becoming the heir-at-law, can take place without the loss of the fortune.

The whole merit of this piece, which is attributed to Mr. Jones, an actor belonging to the Edinburgh Theatre, consists in the naiveté and simple, honest nature of *Peter Fin*, who is sketched, and not badly sketched, as one of those easy, credulous, unsuspecting, benevolent creatures, who, never practising guile, never imagine any. How this is to be presumed of a retail London Fishmonger, we know not, but, to be sure, honest Peter became a bankrupt in consequence, which reconciles us to the verisimilitude.—The acting of Liston was, as usual, extremely rich; the breakfast scene, supposing himself at Brighton, was exquisitely humourous. The piece, indeed, so entirely depends upon him, that we suspect it would prove an utter failure wanting his assistance, as it has but little of the usual bustle of farce, and depends too exclusively upon the developement of a single character, to suit the English taste in this department. The dialogue was neat, and there were a few laughable hits. It was given out with applause, although not without the perceptible sibilation of one or two dissentients. We understand that it was in rehearsal once at Covent Garden Theatre, but why it was not produced we know not.

Q

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION *(concluded.)*

With Mr. Flaxman's grand Sculpture of *Saint Michael* and *Satan*, noticed in our last, we ought to have mentioned, as a contrasting evidence of his various powers, the domestic subject of *a Sleeping Child*, where the particular indentations and rounding fulness, as well as general form and position of a child under the influence of

"Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep,"

are really like Nature's own delightful work.

Among the performances which will outlive the transient attention bestowed on a periodical Exhibition, are Mr. Monison's *Medallic Portraits*, Mr. Rouw's *Medallic Portraits of the Rev. R. Lewis*, and of *the Family of Sir W. Pole*, Impressions

of Medal dies by Mr. W. Wyon, and Mr. Ewing's *Portraits in Ivory*, one of which is *Canova*;—also his *Study of a Head of Antinous*, all of rare and refined workmanship. A skilfully managed neutral tint dashed with a little colour, has produced a clear and beautiful effect in 447, *a Sketch*—a too modest term,—*made during the Fair at Rotterdam*, by Lady Long. After having admiringly looked at the larger luminaries of Portraiture—at the masculine grace and sober power of colouring 35, *Count Woronzow*; the softer grace, and beautiful breadth in 67, *Mrs. Lyttleton*; the warmer character of 80, *Countess of Blessington*; the exquisitely pencilled and intellectual countenance of the truly noble *Duke of Bedford*, and the lucky *Duke of Wellington*, (both equal to any by Vandyke,) —all by Sir T. Lawrence;—the firm and—notwithstanding his green skies—beautiful style of Mr. Raeburn, the pure colouring of Mr. Phillips, the vigorous toning of Mr. Jackson, the effectiveness of Sir W. Beechey, Mr. Lane, Mr. Cregan, Mr. Clint, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Allen, Mr. Briggs, &c. we have admiration still left for the lesser luminaries of Painting,—the Miniatures. Though obliged here to glance only at them, in the Exhibition-room their lustre draws and detains our attention, and principally those by Mrs. Green, Mrs. Morris, and Mrs. Mee; by the Misses Chalon, Heape, Heaphy, Jones, Kendrick, Reynolds, and Sharpe; by Messrs. Bone, Burgess, Chalon, Derby, East, Engleheart, Gear, Hayter, Haughton, Heaphy, Hone, Lee, Leeming, Meyer, Muss, Newton, Reynolds, Robertson, Rochard, Ross, Stump, Strutt, Tayler, Thomson, Watts, and C. de Boivere. Of course the degrees of talent are various among these professors of one of the least capacious, but still charming branch of the Fine Arts. Allowing four degrees of talent, they comprise the first and second. Among the first, Mr. Robertson is to be congratulated upon his successful, though not yet entirely successful, endeavour to accomplish a very difficult point, that of leaving off bad habits. We allude to the habits of painting too edgy an outline, and too blooming and untouchy a flesh colour. We have also to congratulate the female portion of our Miniature Painters in having so reached that first degree of talent, as no longer to permit their rivals of the robuster sex to remain lords of the mimic creation of the Miniature Art. We especially refer here to the Portraits of Mrs. Green, and the Misses Sharpe and Heape; and of these more particularly to 750, *Portrait of a young Lady*, by Mrs. Green; and 546, *A Mother and Child*, by Miss Sharpe.

In 267 and 378, Mr. G. Beechey, there is an amenity of style sufficient to make us mistake them as from the accomplished hand of Sir William, his father.

The Portraits of the able American author, *Mr. W. Irvine*, and 273, *A Study*, by Mr. G. S. Newton, will more than catch the eye of Taste; as will the Portrait Drawings of Mr. Green and Mr. Nicholson.

For many past years Miss Burn's Flower and Fruit pieces have been the main ornament of the Exhibition. We are therefore disappointed in the secession from it of the Flora of her Art; but if she presents herself to public view in the annual Exhibitions of the Water Colour Society, as she so charmingly did in the last, we shall have little reason to regret her absence from Somerset House. Some good Exhibitros of her delicate class of Painting remain—Mrs. Kearse, Mrs. Pope, Miss Cotton, &c.

In taking our leave till next year of the many able and in some instances noble exemplars of Painting and Sculpture in this annual Exhibition, we cannot avoid soliciting the indulgent consideration of the Professor, and the Critical Reader, for what may have been considered as errors in our opinions, on a subject where such a diversity of opinion, more or less, necessarily prevails; as well as for those positive errors, which we are not vain enough to suppose have not occurred.

On this occasion also, we cannot take leave for a year of so large a portion of our Artists, without bidding a respectful adieu to the Poetical Painter of real and of imaginary existence, whose genius inexorable Time appears to have withdrawn from notice as a public Exhibitor: We mean the venerable Keeper of the Royal Academy, Mr. Fuseli, whose works,—the effusion as they have been of an inventive and rare imagination—will live among those which have impressed the human character with dignity. Though we have never had any personal knowledge of the Keeper, his pictures have made us, and more discerning minds than ours, too feelingly and unforgetfully intimate, not to shake mental hands with him. In the name, then, of the tasteful community of England, we say—"Hail and Farewell!" R. H.

STATUE IN HYDE-PARK.

The Hyde-Park Statue made its appearance in the course of Sunday. It is a very extraordinary production of the brass-melting muse. The public may be aware, that at the top of the Quirinal Hill in Rome, and in front of the Pope's Palace, there are what may properly be considered as two groups of the most sublime nature; consisting of two men on foot, each in nearly the same position, curbing in, but almost succumbing under, the impetuosity of two high-spirited horses. One is called *Opus Phidiæ*, the other *Opus Praxitelis*—on what authority no one knows; but the workmanship is not unworthy of those immortal masters. The human figures are, we presume upon still more doubtful authority, popularly named Castor and Pollux. They might probably with equal truth have been called Uz and Buz his brother, mentioned in the book of Genesis, chap. xxii. v. 21. Now the artist, on the present occasion, takes one of those figures without the horse, and, as will be seen by the inscription, christens it Achilles; and says, this statue of Achilles is dedicated to Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms, by their countrywomen. Their countrywomen, no doubt, may be very clever; but what right they can have to name figures formed upwards of two thousand years ago, we are yet to learn. A statue of Achilles! Was there ever such a man as Achilles? and if there was, who was the cotemporary Mr. Westmacott to take his figure? But, with respect to the application of such a figure to its present purpose, or indeed to any purpose, except simply that of exhibiting a fine form, we can say nothing. We have described the position of the marble statues and their horses on Monte-Cavallo. We are aware that there are doubts whether they were originally so grouped; but still the action of the men is that of resisting and pulling back as much as possible an almost overwhelming force: upon the arm then (the left) which appears in the original with great difficulty to hold in the steed, there is in this new production simply placed a shield, which it requires no strength whatever to sustain; so that the body is, as it were, receding, whilst there is no external force to throw it into that position. Suppose an artist were to give us the colossal figure of Atlas as he is generally represented, but, instead of the globe under which he labours, were merely to put him on the Lord Chancellor's wig; would not all the world ask why the hypocritical knave was thus crouching and pretending to be overwhelmed? Just so, in the present instance, we are presented with an action, which there are no external circumstances, no adventitious incidents, to justify or render intelligible.

What is to be placed in the right hand, we know not; but at present (when seen from the western side) it looks very much as if it were sustaining a cup of physic, which poor Achilles was loth to raise to his mouth. The left leg, also, we should suspect to be faulty; but we might be deceived by the rope with which it was in part surrounded. The whole is what may be called nonsense.—*Times.*

Extract of a letter from Rome, dated June 10th, 1822:—"The lovers of the Fine Arts, in England, will be rejoiced to hear, that our young countryman, John Gibson, the sculptor, goes on rapidly increasing in reputation. He has lately modelled a fine basso relievo of *Psyche borne by Zephyrus*, large as life. Sir George Beaumont called the other day to see it; and, after commending highly the exquisite grace of the figures, and the happy manner in which the whole subject is imagined, gave our friend directions to execute the model in marble; and, with a munificence worthy of so distinguished a patron of art, accompanied his orders with the sum of *seven hundred pounds*. Canova, whose gigantic powers are only surpassed by his noble disinterestedness, and by a desire on all occasions to foster rising merit, has expressed his admiration of the work in such high terms, that all the English of distinction here have thronged the studio of Gibson to see it."

NEWSPAPER CHAT.

A happy Peasantry.—We hear much common-place declamation about the national prosperity, and happiness of the people—all of course arising from our beautiful, unrivalled, and envied Church-and-State Constitution! From all that we can see, we verily believe that the *poor* of England—that is, the great portion of its inhabitants,—are now worse off than the poor of most other countries in Europe. As to more distant parts, see the picture drawn of the peasantry of Java, by Mr. Raffles, late Governor of that island, and then say whether the English have anything to boast of in their condition:—"The Cottages of the Javans (he says) are never insulated, but formed into villages, whose population extends from 50 to 200 inhabitants. Each has its garden; and this spot of ground surrounding his simple habitation the cottager considers as his peculiar patrimony, and cultivates with peculiar care. He labours to rear in it those vegetables that may be most useful to his family, and those shrubs and trees which may at once yield him their fruit and their shade; nor does he waste his efforts on a thankless soil. The cottages, or the assemblage of huts that compose the village, become thus completely screened from the rays of a scorching sun, and are so buried amid the foliage of a luxuriant vegetation, that at a small distance no appearance of a human dwelling can be discovered; and the residence of a numerous society appears only a verdant grove or a clump of evergreens. Nothing can exceed the beauty or the interest which such detached masses of verdure, scattered over the face of the country, and indicating each the abode of a collection of happy peasantry, add to scenery otherwise rich, whether viewed on the sides of the mountains, in the narrow vales, or on the extensive plains."—Rice is the chief article of their subsistence; and there are few, Mr. Raffles says, who are not able to obtain a pound and a quarter a-day, with fish, greens, and salt.—Will the upholders of the "Pitt System" venture to affirm that the peasantry of England are nearly so well off as these Asiatics?

Disgraceful Conduct.—A Curate who serves two churches in the neighbourhood of Billesdon, was so intoxicated on Sunday last as to be incapable of doing his duty. On ascending the pulpit at R——, he could scarcely articulate a sentence distinctly, and the service consequently was abruptly concluded. At S—— his conduct was, if possible, more reprehensible, for after disgusting his congregation to such a pitch as to cause them to quit the church soon after he had entered it, he actually, on being desired to leave the pulpit, "showed fight," by placing himself in a boxing attitude, and using threatening language to one of his parishioners. It gives us pain to record an instance of such gross violation of common decency, in one of a class of individuals from whom we have been accustomed to expect better examples of moral conduct; nor should we perhaps have done so in the present instance, had we not had to regret the manner in which similar misconduct in a Vicar, of the same neighbourhood, was passed over a year or two ago, notwithstanding representations of the case were set forth in a memorial signed by almost every respectable parishioner in the village.—*Leicester Chronicle.*

The following *lampoon* is said to have been found upon one of the new *lamp*-posts on Constitution-hill:—

The *trees* in the Park
Are illumined with gas,
But *after* it's dark
No creature can pass!
Ye sensible wights
Who govern our fates,
Extinguish your lights
Or open your gates *

* The gates supposed to be alluded to, are those at the top of Constitution hill, Spring-gardens, the Horse-guards, and Storey's-gate, which are closed precisely at ten o'clock. All improvement however is progressive. Our forefathers did without the lamps; we of the present day shall have the credit of having introduced them; and some future generation, perhaps, may find out the use of them. The author of *Nigel* has quite startled the mere novel readers of the metropolis with the historical fact, that at no very remote period, the good people of London who might frequent the Park for air, could scarcely call their right hands their own! Such, therefore, being the progress of civilization, who knows but that in another couple of centuries, England may arrive at such a pitch of refinement that it will be no longer considered necessary, in that part of this *free* country called St. James's-park, to threaten *pregnant women* with the bayonet for wearing their patterns through a piece of slough, or to charge in *double quick* upon an unfortunate trespasser on the grass under the *sacred grove* next to Downing-street, of which an instance was publicly witnessed a few days ago, whilst the poor wretch fell upon his knees and cried aloud to the soldiers for mercy.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Simon Magus.—Simon Magus, who is commonly understood to have been the person mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, was by birth a Samaritan, and in his native country practised magical arts, which procured him many followers. According to the usual practice of the Asiatics at this time, he visited Egypt, and there, probably, became acquainted with the sublime mysteries taught in the Alexandrian school, and learned those theurgic or magical operations, by means of which it was believed that men might be delivered from the power of evil dæmons. Upon his return into his own country, the author of the "Clementine Recognitions" relates, that he imposed upon his countrymen by high pretensions to supernatural powers. And St. Luke attests, that this artful fanatic, using sorcery, had bewitched the people of Samaria, giving out that he was Some Great One; and that he obtained such general attention and reverence in Samaria, that the people all gave heed to him from the least to the greatest, saying, "This man is the Great Power of God."—*Enfield's Hist. of Philosophy, Vol. 2, Book 4, Chap. 1.*—Thus we see, that men would succeed well enough in making pretensions to a supernatural character. The difficulty was to invent such beautiful sentiments as those taught in the Sermon on the Mount, in the remarks upon little children, the answer respecting the box of ointment, &c.

Fonthill Abbey.—The Abbey of Fonthill, the residence of Mr. Beckford, has, we perceive, been thrown open for public inspection, previous to the approaching sale of a considerable portion of its pictures and other rare and precious effects. Among the former are the *Laughing Boy*, by Da Vinci; the *Sibylla Lybica*, by Lodovico Carracci; Salvator Rosa's *Job*; Gerard Dow's *Poulterer's Shop*, &c. The assemblage of Porcelain, it is said, is of the finest Oriental, old Sève, and other manufactures. There is a Coffer of Japan, incrusted with animals of solid gold and silver, formerly the property of Cardinal Mazarin; and a Casket of extreme beauty, which formed a principal ornament of the collection of Madame de Pompadour. The vessels of topaz, sardonyx, agate, and crystal, are numerous; some of them are sculptured by Benvenuto Cellini, and others are mounted with jewellery and chasings by the same celebrated hand. Among the Ivory Carvings are specimens by Fiamingo, Magnus Berg, Strous, &c. The *Armories* contain a sumptuous display of ancient silver-gilt vessels, such as sideboard dishes, ewers, and salvers, one of which belonged to Charles I. others are of Moorish and Persian chasing, and some of the rich and massive silver gilt candlesticks are executed by Auguste, from the designs of Moette. Among the Furniture, are cabinets designed by Bernini and Holbein; a set of chairs which belonged to Cardinal Wolsey; and a magnificent table of Florentine Mosaic, inlaid with marbles, of the time of the Medici, said to be the finest in Europe for size and the disposition of its valuable materials.—These are all doubtless very pleasant things to see; but for our own parts, the Paintings excepted, the inspection of the Abbey itself would gratify us most, as it is understood to be one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in Europe.

How to escape the Torture.—Several Soldiers of Montgomery's Highland Regiment were taken prisoners by the American Indians. Allan Macpherson, one of them, witnessing the miserable fate of his fellows, who had been tortured to death by the Indians, and seeing them preparing to commence the same operations upon himself, made signs that he had something to communicate. An interpreter was brought. Macpherson told them, that provided his life was spared for a few minutes, he would communicate the secret of an extraordinary medicine, which, if applied to the skin, would cause it to resist the strongest blow of a tomahawk or sword, and that if they would allow him to go to the woods, with a guard, o collect the plants proper for this medicine, he would prepare it, and allow the experiment to be tried on his own neck by the strongest and most expert warrior amongst them. This story easily gained upon the superstitious credulity of the Indians, and the request of the Highlander was immediately complied with. Being sent into the woods, he soon returned with such plants as he chose to pick up. Having boiled these herbs, he rubbed his neck with their juice, and laying his head on a log of wood, desired the strongest man among them to strike at his neck with his tomahawk, when he would find that he could not make the smallest impression! An Indian, levelling a blow with all his might, cut with such force, that the head flew off to the distance of several yards. The Indians were fixed in amazement at their own credulity, and the address with which the prisoner had escaped the lingering death prepared for him: but instead of being enraged at this escape of their victim, they were so pleased with his ingenuity, that they refrained from inflicting further cruelties on the remainder of the prisoners.—*Col. Stewart's Sketches.*

Harvest.—The cutting of wheat has begun in almost every county, and according to the best accounts, there is everywhere a promise of an abundant harvest, and that the wheats will be as good as they are plentiful.

FOOLERY.—When Mademoiselle Arnault went to visit Voltaire, he said to her, "Ah! Mademoiselle, I am 84 years old, and I have committed as many fooleries."—"Quite a trifle!" replied the Actress: "I am only 40, and have committed a thousand"—From the *Man of the World's Dictionary*,—a very pleasant little book, just translated from the second Paris edition of the *Dictionnaire des Gens du Monde*.

LINES WRITTEN IN THE SCOTCH HIGHLANDS.

[The following piece by KEATS,—or rather portions of it,—appeared in a late Number of the *New Monthly Magazine*. That the Editor (it having been forwarded to him entire) should have sent it forth mutilated, is altogether unaccountable to us, as, exclusive of its rare poetic merits, it is valuable as an index to the mind of the lamented Author, while under the excitation of the powerful scenery of the Highlands].

THERE is a charm in footing slow across a silent plain,
Where patriot battle has been fought, where glory had the gain;
There is a pleasure on the heath, where Druids old have been,
Where mantles grey have rustled by, and swept the nettles green;
There is a joy in every spot made known in days of old,
New to the feet although each tale a hundred times be told;
There is a deeper joy than all, more solemn in the heart,
More parching to the tongue than all, of more divine a smart,
When weary steps forget themselves upon a pleasant turf,
Upon hot sand, or flinty road, or sea-shore iron scurf,
Toward the castle or the cot, where long ago was born
One who was great through mortal days, and died of fame unshorn!

Light heather-bells may tremble then,—but they are far away;
Wood-lark may sing from sandy fern,—the sun may hear his lay;
Runnels may kiss the grass on shelves and shallows clear,—
But their low voices are not heard, though come on travels drear;
Blood-red the sun may set behind black mountain peaks,
Blue tides may sluice and drench their time in caves and weedy creeks,
Eagles may seem to sleep wing-wide upon the air,
King-doves may fly convulsed across to some high cedar'd lair,—
But the forgotten eye is still fast lidded to the ground,
As Palmer's that with weariness mid-desert shrine hath found.

At such a time the soul's a child, in childhood is the brain,
Forgotten is the worldly heart—alone, it beats in vain!
Aye, if a madman could have leave to pass a healthful day,
To tell his forehead swoon and faint when first began decay,
He might make tremble many a one, whose spirit had gone forth
To find a Bard's * low cradle place about the silent North!

Scanty the hour, and few the steps, beyond the bourn of care,
Beyond the sweet and bitter world,—beyond it unaware!
Scanty the hour, and few the steps,—because a longer stay
Would bar return, and make a man forget his mortal way.
O horrible! to lose the sight of well remembered face,
Of brother's eyes, of sister's brow,—constant to every place,
Filling the air as on we move with portraiture intense,
More warm than those heroic tints that pain a painter's sense,
When shapes of old come striding by, and visages of old,
Locks shining black, hair scanty grey, and passions manifold!

No, no,—that horror cannot be! for at the cable's length,
Man feels the gentle anchor pull, and gladdens in its strength.
One hour half-ideot he stands by mossy waterfall,
But in the very next he reads his soul's memorial;
He reads it on the mountain's height, where chance he may sit down
Upon rough marble diadem,—that hill's eternal crown!
Yet be his anchor e'er so fast, room is there for a prayer
That man may never lose his mind on mountains black and bare,
That he may stray, league after league, some great birth-place to find,
And keep his vision clear from speck, his inward sight unblind!

* Burns.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

Monday, July 8.

PROSECUTION FOR BLASPHEMY BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE—THE KING *v.* WRIGHT.

As soon as the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE had taken his seat, this case was called on. Eight special jurors answered to their names, after which a *tales* was prayed. While the officer was swearing the jury, the defendant, attended by several female friends, entered the Court. She was very neatly dressed, and her general appearance was pleasing.

Mr. GASELEE said, that Christianity was part of the English law, which would not permit any attempt to subvert or turn into ridicule the religion of the country. Still he would not have sought for a verdict, if the defendant had only discussed particular doctrines of the Gospel with temper and fairness; but when a libel assailed religion with mere calumny, and represented it as one entire system of fraud and delusion, it became a duty to protect public morals by seeking the aid of the laws against its publishers. It was matter of notoriety, that a person named Carlile had been found guilty of a similar offence, and imprisoned in Dorchester jail; but this punishment had failed of producing its legitimate effect—of removing the offender, or even of warning others; for the sale of similar works had, until lately, been continued in the same shop by other members of his family. They, too, had been visited with penalties; but others had arisen to supply the poison on the same scene: and among these unhappy persons was the defendant, who had no necessities to plead, for she was the wife of a person engaged in trade, which enabled him to support his family in comfort.—Mr. G. here read several of the passages selected for prosecution. One of them was to the following effect:—"Religion has been the chief source of war, and has vied with every other power and plague in inflicting misery and destruction on the human race. If you wish for universal and constant peace in preference to all other objects, you must advocate the representative system of Government, the abolition of religion established by law, and the laws relating to it, and the toleration of all opinions." The next passage was in an article signed "Amicus," of so revolting a description that he trusted it would not find its way into any report of the trial. [The Learned Counsel read the passage, which consisted of a burlesque on the Apostle's Creed, and the Miraculous Conception.] The next libel was contained in another "Address to the Reformers," dated 23rd of April, in the same year, and was in the form of a letter from Carlile to Mr. Abraham Taylor. Here, amidst some anticipations of a change in the system of Government not now under discussion, the writer thus continued his attacks on our faith—"A representative system of Government would soon see the propriety of turning our churches and chapels into temples of science, and cherishing the philosopher instead of the priest. Kingcraft and priestcraft I hold to be the bane of society, and to entail all those miseries which are now and have been constantly felt by the great body of mankind. These two evils operate jointly against the welfare of mind and body; and to palliate our miseries in this life, the latter endeavours to bamboozle us with a hope of eternal happiness—a vain and ridiculous notion." The Learned Counsel read another paragraph, and concluded by expressing his assurance, that if any repetition of the crime should now be attempted under colour of a defence, it would be treated as it ought to be by the Court.

James Rignal proved that he purchased the two pamphlets in question for 2*d.* each, at No. 55, Fleet-street, and that they were delivered to him by the hand of the defendant. He was then cross-examined by Mrs. Wright, who read the questions from a written paper:—

How do you get your living?—I have a pension from Government, and am agent to the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

Have you ever sworn for or against the King?

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE requested Mrs. Wright to explain the meaning of this question; but she did not appear herself to understand it. The witness at length said he had never been a witness at all in a Court of Justice except on similar occasions.

Were you not discharged for giving false evidence?—No; I was not.

How came you to be discharged?—I cannot very well tell; 17 or 18 of us were discharged at once; but since that time the Lords of the Treasury have taken our case into consideration.

What religion were you of?—Were you discharged without a pension?—I had no pension at first, but now I have one of 70*l.* a-year.

What is the Ninth Commandment?

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE refused to suffer the question to be asked.

The passages charged as libellous were then read by the officer. At the request of Mrs. Wright, the whole of the articles from which the passages indicted were selected were read, and also the two letters from Mr. Wait to Mr. Carlile.

Mrs. Wright, being called on for her defence, began to read a long manuscript to the jury. She commenced by requesting them to pay no attention to her legal antagonist, whose flimsy sophistries she had anticipated, and whose Christian zeal was instigated by no

higher motive than his fee. For herself, she challenged her enemies to show that she had been actuated by any mean or base design in selling the pamphlets in question; she was a married woman and a mother, bred up to the genteel profession of lace-making and embroidery, and able to earn double the amount which she received from Mr. Carlile. She had stood forward in this great cause, by the consent of her husband, because she had read Mr. Carlile's works; she had imbibed his principles, and she would strive, while she had life, to diffuse them. She felt as the Christian Martyrs—(infatuated, but heroic victims of superstition)—had felt when they laid down their lives at the stake; and she submitted with joy to "this worse than Pagan persecution." She came to the trial with a spirit which dungeons could not damp; she desired no gain but the approbation of Mr. Carlile and his family; and if further persecution was in store, she was willing to bear it. She then proceeded to analyze the indictment, contended that the term "blasphemous" was a mere begging of the question, and that the words "impious, profane, and wicked," were only unmeaning adjectives as applied to such a charge. She did not desire "to bring religion into contempt," but to put it to the proof—not to subvert the laws, but to amend them. She neither liked the laws, for they were not made by the people; nor admired the religion, for she did not believe it: but it was absurd to suppose she could overthrow either, if they were founded on truth and justice. The word "false," which was formerly inserted in those indictments, was now corruptly omitted, and thus the whole essence of the issue was withdrawn from the consideration of the jury. She then proceeded to defend the sentiments expressed in some parts of the libel, although admonished by the Lord Chief Justice to pass to something more likely to serve her. She then produced Mr. Fox's eloquent sermon "on the Duties of Christians towards Deists," and read first the Preface, and then the Discourse, to the end. As she was proceeding with a paragraph in which Mr. Fox, in summing up the evidences in support of Christianity, admits the bare possibility of some of its proofs failing, in order to enforce more strongly the weight of the general mass of evidence,

Mr. Dornford, one of the special jurors, interfered, and asked if all this ought to be heard?

The Lord Chief Justice.—It does not seem to me relevant, but one is unwilling to prevent a defendant from urging all that she thinks may serve her.

Mr. Dornford.—The manœuvre is quite evident, my Lord.

The Lord Chief Justice.—I shall stop her if she advances any thing which we ought not to hear.

Mr. Dornford.—All this is an attack on Christianity, my Lord.

The Lord Chief Justice.—No, Sir; I understand the reverse; what she is now reading is certainly inoffensive.

The Defendant having finished reading the sermon, proceeded to quote a number of authorities from learned and pious writers, against prosecutions for blasphemy. She urged that the great defenders of Christianity had represented God as permitting the existence of infidelity to try the sincerity of believers; and asked if the Society for the Suppression of Vice should snatch from the Almighty his own means of trial? She alluded to the patronage bestowed on Missionaries who went to subvert the established faith of other countries; who scoffed at the religion of the people in their very pagodas; and who would think that in overturning it they did God service. She urged that the only effect of prosecuting unbelievers would be to encourage them to use mean disguises, such as Hume and Gibbon had condescended to wear. She said that she might be content to suffer from the bigotry of the prosecutors, if she could think it honest: but when she saw them passing over the vices of the great—suffering every gross publication which did not lead to free inquiry—conniving at the elegant swearer, and the accomplished drunkard—she could not believe them to be even well-meaning fanatics. After retiring for a short time to attend to her infant child, she proceeded with her address, contending that she had broken no known law, and that unless the jury approved of those principles on which the Martyrs were brought to the stake, they ought not to find her guilty. She declared that it was the intention of Mr. Carlile, his family, and herself, to persevere as long as any means were left, in diffusing their principles, and concluded by exclaiming—"Be firm then, and do your duty. I will do mine. I scorn mercy, and I demand justice!"

The Lord Chief Justice observed, that the defendant was not called on to answer for any reasonable or fair discussion on the truth of Christianity in general, or of any of its particular tenets. The law permitted that every subject, however sacred, should be freely, yet moderately and temperately, discussed; but it would not yield its protection to gross and scandalous calumnies on the established faith. It would be a most extraordinary state of society, in which the privilege of defaming that religion on which all its institutions were built, should be conceded. The publication had been clearly proved: indeed, it had been avowed and gloried in by the defendant; and therefore the only question would be, whether the passages bore the character imputed to them by the record. The Learned Judge then read the paragraphs set out in the indictment, and left the jury to say if they could doubt of their meaning. Much had been urged, to which, if applied to a different case, he should readily accede—he meant those arguments which had been largely quoted, to show the impolicy of attempting to support religion by the secular power; and these certainly would have great weight, if a grave and serious disquisition were indicted: but it would be hard to show that every society had not a right to suppress calumny and slander, and to protect the young and uninformed from the influence of contumelious abuse. If the jury thought these passages were only parts of a fair and temperate discussion of the sacred topics to which they had reference, they might acquit the defendant; but if they considered them as gross and indecent attacks on religion, they must find her guilty.

The Jury turned round in their box for about two minutes, and then returned a verdict of *Guilty*.—The defendant had previously left the Court.

Mr. Dornford.—My Lord, in giving my verdict in this case, I cannot avoid lamenting, that 16 months have elapsed during which this publication has been sold.

The Lord Chief Justice said it was a great misfortune, but there was no means of preventing it.

At his Lordship's suggestion, the trial of a second indictment against the defendant, on a similar charge, was postponed till the sittings before Michaelmas term.—The trial lasted from half-past nine till half-past two, of which time the defence occupied four hours.

Tuesday, July 9.

THE KING *v.* SOUTHEN.

This was a indictment against the defendant for a nuisance, in carrying on the business of a slaughterer, in Warwick-lane, Newgate-street, to the great annoyance of his neighbours.—Several respectable neighbours proved that the defendant's business was an intolerable nuisance.—The defence was, that he conducted his business in as innoxious a manner as possible; that there were eight or nine other slaughterers in the same lane, whose business was the source of the nuisance complained of; and that the public benefit required that the supposed nuisance should be tolerated. —The Lord Chief Justice was clearly of opinion that the defendant's business was a nuisance, and must be abated.—Verdict *Guilty*.

GIBBAY *v.* LLOYD.

This was an action upon a policy of insurance on horses, on board the Ainwell, from Liverpool to Jamaica, warranted free of jetson and mortality.—The horses, three in number, were killed by the violent rolling of the ship, but they had arrived at their destination. The question was, whether this was a loss within the policy?—The defence was, that as the horses had arrived at their destination, though dead, it was not a loss within the policy. —It was agreed that the Jury should find a special verdict, in order to take the opinion of a higher tribunal; and a verdict was found accordingly.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Tuesday, July 9.

SPENCER *v.* BUCKTON.

Mr Serjeant Vaughan stated, that the plaintiff was a jeweller in Clerkenwell, the defendant lived in Birmingham. At the time defendant was eating his bread, drinking his drink, and sleeping under his roof, he thought fit to return the plaintiff's hospitality by a libel, calculated to injure him in a most material manner. The plaintiff was indebted to an attorney at Birmingham in the sum of 38*l*. and to that person did the defendant meanly and basely send a communication, stating, that the plaintiff was shortly about "to leave this country for the Cape of Good Hope, and that if Benson had any business with him unsettled he had better look to it, or he would lose it." This the defendant knew to have been completely false. In consequence, Mr. Benson immediately arrested the plaintiff. This the Jury well knew might be productive of the most serious injury to a young man just then commencing business, as it was calculated to destroy that credit so necessary for a young beginner.

Mr. Serjeant Pell, for the defendant, called one witness, who was positive that the letter complained of was not written by the defendant.—Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 100*l*.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

On Tuesday, *George Pope* was indicted for keeping a common gaming-house, in No 77, Jermyn-street, St. James's.—Mr. Peter Berard deposed that he had been ten or twelve times in the house between December and February, when he commenced this pro-

secution. The house was open to visitors from 9 o'clock in the morning till 12 at night, and the witness had seen between thirty and forty persons in the house at one time. The games generally played were *hazard*, *rouge et noir*, and *un deux cinque*, and the witness remarked, that the players were for the most part losers.—Mr. Henry Compton, a Clerk in the Stage Coach Duty-office, said he had frequently seen gambling going on at all hours of the day, and the gaming-room occasionally full.—The Jury found the defendant guilty, and he was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the House of Correction, and to pay a fine of 100*l*.

VICE SOCIETY *v.* BENBOW.

On Thursday, *William Benbow* was indicted for publishing certain obscene libels; the indictment contained 12 counts, ten of which contained extracts from a magazine and novel published by the defendant, and the other two described prints contained in those works.—The prosecution excited a high degree of interest; there were 16 Magistrates on the Bench.

Mr. ADOLPHUS said, the prosecution was instituted by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, against the defendant, not for one, but for a persevering publication of libels. In the beginning of the present year the defendant, who had kept a large shop in the Strand, removed to Castle-street, Leicester-square, where he commenced the publication of a periodical work called the *Rambler's Magazine*, which was calculated to do everything to excite and inflame passion, and throw chastity into disgrace, passages from which formed some of the counts in the indictment. In the fourth number of the Magazine, he announced to his readers that he was about to publish a French novel, which was out of print, without curtailment, in two pocket volumes, at the low price of 6d. a number, and gave a specimen of the work. This work, as they would feel when they heard the indictment read, contained passages most inflammatory to the passions of youth, and also contained obscene prints. To men of sense and morals it must be unnecessary to dwell on the guilt of such conduct. The defendant had opened a shop to disseminate poison, and had no one but himself to blame for the consequences of his conduct.

James Rignall purchased the several numbers of the Magazine and novel produced to him, from the defendant. He frequently bought books to prove afterwards upon trials. He went to many shops, wherever he was ordered, but never went to a circulating library in Bond-street. He was never sent to Mr. Murray's to buy any book; he had regular wages from the Society, and was not paid by convictions.

Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS addressed the Jury for the defendant. He began by observing that the defendant had received a written notice from the Secretary, that his trial would not take place till Friday, and at eight o'clock last night he received notice that his trial must come on to-day, which left his advocate wholly unprepared, as he had only received his brief this morning.

Mr. ADOLPHUS examined Mr Pritchard, the Secretary of the Society, for the purpose of shewing that Mr. Phillips's statement respecting the notice of trial for Friday was incorrect. The witness confirmed Mr. Phillips's statement, and admitted that the Society had not given the defendant any admonition or notice of their intention before they prosecuted.

Mr. PHILLIPS proceeded. He said his client was an humble unprotected man, persecuted by a Society who had never yet been known to prosecute a rich man. Had they read no libel from Noble Libellers? Had they heard of no gambling-house in St. James's kept by a titled cheat? With such persons the Vice Suppressors held too much sympathy to think of a prosecution, because the culprits were persons of their own rank; but the man who published what they pleased to call a libel was to be dragged from his family and consigned to a dungeon for a hundreth part of the offence that was overlooked in the titled and the rich. Their conduct was calculated to justify the satirist, who had said "That laws were cobwebs easily broken by great offenders, and only able to catch flies." Under pretence of supporting morality and religion, the Vice Suppressors had dared to publish a lie—they had published that they only prosecuted for libel when admonition had failed: their Secretary had proved that they prosecuted the the defendant without any admonition. The publication of the novel was of long standing; it was translated into English in 1780, and was to be had at all the great circulating libraries. Was it fair to take isolated passages of the work without the context, and clap them into an indictment? Sydney had rightly said, that the Bible might be made a volume of blasphemy by such treatment. Every one who had received a classical education had read the story of Mars and Venus, represented in the prints; every Archbishop and Bishop had read it; and the Suppressors of Vice themselves instructed their children and the children of others in it. If these stories in classic authors were not to be read, the whole course of education must be changed, and not a few out of the mine of ancient learning that would not be trampled on by those two-legged asses. The song they had included in the indictment was truly ridiculous as a subject of prosecution. There were at that moment a hundred worse on the music tables of the daughters of the Vice Suppressors. The intention was every thing, and unless they supposed the defendant was so in love with prosecution, after his ten months imprisonment without being prosecuted, that he wished to provoke the Vice Suppressors, they could hardly suppose that he published the books in question with a guilty intention, knowing they were libellous. Without a vicious imagination, the works were harmless, and with it scarcely any works would be so—not a novel, out of which something might not be picked by the Vice Suppressors to make a libel. As for the pictures, there was no one who had visited the picture galleries of the great, who had not seen many more exceptionable. They were to be seen at Carlton House, at Windsor, at the Marquess of Stafford's, and at the exhibitions at Somerset-house, which the most modest ladies paid for admission to see. If the Society had performed their promise to the public, and admonished the defendant before they proceeded to prosecute him, they might be entitled to some credit for their motives; but where the Christian volume says forgive, they say persecute—where Christ says, "Let him that is without sin amongst you, cast the first stone;" instead of being abashed, they united their power to crush a poor man. But the Jury would be more just, and would not be ready to send an injured man to prison, and his family to ruin.

The CHAIRMAN shortly charged the Jury, that they were the sole judges in the case, and must judge whether the context might not explain the passage read.

The Jury retired for about ten minutes, and returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Saturday, a young lad in the employment of the miller at Inverarity Mill, near Dundee, snatched up a gun which was lying in the house, and without knowing that it was charged, presented it at his master's son, a young child, saying in a tone of playfulness, "I'll shoot you; I'll shoot you!" The piece went off, and the child was killed on the spot.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

On Monday, a family of eight persons, named Watkins, residing in Cheltenham, were seized with violent retchings, attended with severe and excruciating pain; medical assistance being immediately called in, Mr. Freeman soon discovered that the contents of the stomach were strongly impregnated with copper, and it was ascertained that they had eaten very heartily of food, in which a copper spoon, tinged with verdigrease, had been made use of. By timely administering an antidote, the lives of all the persons have been preserved.—*Gloucester Journal.*

ALLEGED MURDER OF A HUSBAND.—Last week *Rachael Edwards* was committed to Monmouth jail, on suspicion of the wilful murder of her husband, William Edwards, by giving him a quantity of arsenic. The deceased kept the Cross Keys public-house, in Pont-y-pool, and once possessed a very good property, but his wife was addicted to drinking, and had formed an acquaintance with another man, which, it is supposed, led her to form the horrid resolution of destroying her husband. From the evidence given on the Inquest, which sat two days, it appears that the servant, who is a relation, was employed to provide the arsenic. Her mistress persuaded the husband to take a basin of milk, into which she had put the poison, and she is said to have administered more to him afterwards, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. After the fullest investigation, the stomach having been examined, the Jury gave a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against the wife, and she was fully committed to take her trial; the servant was also committed, as an accomplice. The prisoners were sent from Pont-y-pool, in the custody of two constables, and it is stated that on the road, having plied the constables with liquors, they effected their escape. Several gentlemen immediately went in pursuit, by whose vigilance both the women were taken asleep in Trellock wood.—*Gloucester Journal.*

Thursday morning, a servant of J. Pearse, Esq. of Chiltonlodge, was killed by a bull. The man had been cautioned not to go near it; but as he had been in the habit of feeding the animal, the poor fellow thought he was free from harm. He first drove two cows into the yard, of which the bull took no notice, but the moment he entered himself, it ran at him, tore him in a shocking manner, tossed him in the air, and killed him before any assistance could be rendered. It is very remarkable, that the wife of this poor man was killed about two years since, while gathering wood under a tree, which (having been partly cut) fell on her; that some time previously one of their sons was killed from the kick of a horse, and that another son met an untimely end.—*Hereford Journal.*

SURREY THEATRE.

MONDAY, July 15, FORTUNES OF NIGEL. After which, (first time) a New Pantomime, to be called, THE THREE FISHERMEN; or, The Box, the Fish, and The Gaunt; with Three Harlequins, Three Clowns, Three Pantaloons, Three Columbines; and in which Messrs. Ridgeway, Ellar, Auld, Kirby, Bradbury, Paulo, Blanchard, Bartlett, Brunton, Misses Cooke, Lewis, and Valancy, will make their appearance,—a novelty never seen in any Theatre.

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On the 7th inst. at Kensington-gore, Mrs. Sanders, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert Nicholson Bruce, Esq. of Stratford-place, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Richard Williams, Esq. of Albemarle-street.

On Tuesday, at St. Mary-le-bone Church, the Rev. John George Stone, Rector of Stow Marie, Essex, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Penny, Bart. of Membland-house, Devon.

On Tuesday, at St. James's Church, Henry Lindesay Bethune, Esq. of Kilconquhar, Fife, Knight of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, to Miss Coutts Trotter, eldest daughter of John Trotter, Durham Park, Hertford, Esq.

On Wednesday, at Bath, Henry Edmund Goodridge, Esq. architect, to Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Yorkney, Esq. of Bath.

On Thursday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert Hamilton, Esq. of Conduit-street, to Georgiana, fourth daughter of the late George Darby, Esq. of Leghorn.

DEATHS.

On the 3d instant, the Rev. Charles Proby, Rector of Stamwick, Northampton, and a Prebendary of the Cathedral of Lincoln.

On the 6th instant, in the 82d year of his age, the Rev. Celston Carr, LL. B. Vicar of Ealing.

On Tuesday, in Arlington-street, after a short illness, Lady Frances Pratt, eldest daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness Camden.

On Thursday, at the Attorney-General's, Whitehall-place, Marianne Elizabeth, wife of Algernon Langton, Esq.

On Sunday, at his house, the Peacock, Milden-lane, Covent-garden, Mr. John Francis Nirman, aged 32, late of the Theatre Royal Covent-garden.

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